

专题 11 阅读理解记叙文

全国各地历年高考真题全收录

2022 年新高考 II 卷之 B 篇

We journalists live in a new age of storytelling, with many new multimedia tools. Many young people don't even realize it's new. For them, it's just normal.

This hit home for me as I was sitting with my 2-year-old grandson on a sofa over the Spring Festival holiday. I had brought a children's book to read. It had simple words and colorful pictures — a perfect match for his age.

Picture this: my grandson sitting on my lap as I hold the book in front so he can see the pictures. As I read, he reaches out and pokes (戳) the page with his finger.

What's up with that? He just likes the pictures, I thought. Then I turned the page and continued. He poked the page even harder. I nearly dropped the book. I was confused: Is there something wrong with this kid?

Then I realized what was happening. He was actually a stranger to books. His father frequently amused the boy with a tablet computer which was loaded with colorful pictures that come alive when you poke them. He thought my storybook was like that.

Sorry, kid. This book is not part of your high-tech world. It's an outdated, lifeless thing. An antique, like your grandfather. Well, I may be old, but I'm not hopelessly challenged, digitally speaking. I edit video and produce audio. I use mobile payment. I've even built websites.

There's one notable gap in my new-media experience, however: I've spent little time in front of a camera, since I have a face made for radio. But that didn't stop China Daily from asking me last week to share a personal story for a video project about the integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei province.

Anyway, grandpa is now an internet star — two minutes of fame! I promise not to let it go to my head. But I will make sure my 2-year-old grandson sees it on his tablet.

4. What do the underlined words "hit home for me" mean in paragraph 2?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Provided shelter for me. | B. Became very clear to me. |
| C. Took the pressure off me. | D. Worked quite well on me. |

5. Why did the kid poke the storybook?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. He took it for a tablet computer. | B. He disliked the colorful pictures. |
| C. He was angry with his grandpa. | D. He wanted to read it by himself. |

6. What does the author think of himself?

A. Socially ambitious.

B. Physically attractive.

C. Financially independent.

D. Digitally competent.

7. What can we learn about the author as a journalist?

A. He lacks experience in his job.

B. He seldom appears on television.

C. He manages a video department.

D. He often interviews internet stars.

【答案】4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者曾经是一名记者，在春节期间，作者给孙子拿了一本儿童读物，孙子却以为是平板电脑，不停地戳书。

【4 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第一段“We journalists live in a new age of storytelling, with many new multimedia tools. Many young people don't even realize it's new. For them, it's just normal.”以及画线词后文“as I was sitting with my 2-year-old grandson on a sofa over the Spring Festival holiday.”可知，作者是记者，生活在一个讲故事的新时代，有许多新的多媒体工具。许多年轻人甚至没有意识到它是新的。对他们来说，这很正常。而这在春节假期，作者和两岁的孙子坐在沙发上，尤其清楚认识到了这一点。故画线词意思是“我很清楚”。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中“He was actually a stranger to books. His father frequently amused the boy with a tablet computer which was loaded with colorful pictures that come alive when you poke them. He thought my storybook was like that. (事实上，他对书本并不熟悉。他的父亲经常用一台装有彩色图片的平板电脑逗他开心，当你戳它们的时候，这些图片就会变得栩栩如生。他认为我的故事书就是那样的)”可知，那孩子戳故事书是因为他把它当成了平板电脑。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中“Well, I may be old, but I'm not hopelessly challenged, digitally speaking. I edit video and produce audio. I use mobile payment. I've even built websites. (我可能老了，但从数字角度来说，我还没有毫无希望的挑战。我编辑视频，制作音频。我用移动支付。我甚至建立了网站)”可知，作者认为自己懂数码技术。故选 D。

【7 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“There's one notable gap in my new-media experience, however: I've spent little

time in front of a camera, since I have a face made for radio. (然而, 在我的新媒体体验中有一个明显的差距: 我很少在镜头前呆着, 因为我的脸是为电台而生的)可知, 作者作为记者他很少上电视。故选 B。

2022 年全国甲卷之 D 篇

Sometime in the early 1960s, a significant thing happened in Sydney, Australia. The city discovered its harbor. Then, one after another, Sydney discovered lots of things that were just sort of there — broad parks, superb beaches, and a culturally diverse population. But it is the harbor that makes the city.

Andrew Reynolds, a cheerful fellow in his early 30s, pilots Sydney ferryboats for a living. I spent the whole morning shuttling back and forth across the harbor. After our third run Andrew shut down the engine, and we went our separate ways — he for a lunch break, I to explore the city.

“I’ll miss these old boats,” he said as we parted.

“How do you mean?” I asked.

“Oh, they’re replacing them with catamarans. Catamarans are faster, but they’re not so elegant, and they’re not fun to pilot. But that’s progress, I guess.”

Everywhere in Sydney these days, change and progress are the watchwords (口号), and traditions are increasingly rare. Shirley Fitzgerald, the city’s official historian, told me that in its rush to modernity in the 1970s, Sydney swept aside much of its past, including many of its finest buildings. “Sydney is confused about itself,” she said. “We can’t seem to make up our minds whether we want a modern city or a traditional one. It’s a conflict that we aren’t getting any better at resolving (解决).”

On the other hand, being young and old at the same time has its attractions. I considered this when I met a thoughtful young businessman named Anthony. “Many people say that we lack culture in this country,” he told me. “What people forget is that the Italians, when they came to Australia, brought 2000 years of their culture, the Greeks some 3000 years, and the Chinese more still. We’ve got a foundation built on ancient cultures but with a drive and dynamism of a young country. It’s a pretty hard combination to beat.”

He is right, but I can’t help wishing they would keep those old ferries.

32. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. Sydney’s striking architecture. | B. The cultural diversity of Sydney. |
| C. The key to Sydney’s development. | D. Sydney’s tourist attractions in the 1960s. |

33. What can we learn about Andrew Reynolds?

- A. He goes to work by boat. B. He looks forward to a new life.
C. He pilots catamarans well. D. He is attached to the old ferries.

34. What does Shirley Fitzgerald think of Sydney?

- A. It is losing its traditions. B. It should speed up its progress.
C. It should expand its population. D. It is becoming more international.

35. Which statement will the author probably agree with?

- A. A city can be young and old at the same time.
B. A city built on ancient cultures is more dynamic.
C. Modernity is usually achieved at the cost of elegance.
D. Compromise should be made between the local and the foreign.

【答案】32. C 33. D 34. A 35. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章通过作者和悉尼人士的交流介绍了悉尼发展中面临的问题。

【32 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Sometime in the early 1960s, a significant thing happened in Sydney, Australia. The city discovered its harbor. (20 世纪 60 年代初，澳大利亚悉尼发生了一件大事。这座城市发现了它的港口)”以及“**But it is the harbor that makes the city.** (但是是港口造就了城市)”可知，本段主要介绍了悉尼发展的关键是港口。故选 C 项。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“**Andrew Reynolds, a cheerful fellow in his early 30s, pilot Sydney ferryboats for a living.** (30 岁出头的 Andrew Reynolds 是个快乐的小伙子，他在悉尼担任渡轮领航员为生)”、第三段“**I'll miss these old boats.** (我会想念这些旧船的)”以及第五段“**Catamarans are faster, but they're not so elegant, and they're not fun to pilot.** (双体船更快，但它们不那么优雅，驾驶起来也不有趣)”可知，渡轮领航员 Andrew Reynolds 喜欢老式渡船。故选 D 项。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第三段“**Shirley Fitzgerald, the city's official historian, told me that in its rush to modernity in the 1970s, Sydney swept aside much of its past, including many of its finest buildings.** (悉尼的官方历史学家 Shirley Fitzgerald 告诉我，在 20 世纪 70 年代奔向现代化的过程中，悉尼把很多它的过去都抛在了一边，包括许多最漂亮的建筑)”可推知，Shirley Fitzgerald 认为悉尼匆忙奔向现代化，正在失去它的传统。故选 A 项。

【35 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“On the other hand, being young and old at the same time has its attractions. I considered this when I met a thoughtful young businessman named Anthony. (另一方面，同时既年轻又古老也有它的魅力。当我遇到一位深思熟虑的年轻商人 Anthony 时，我考虑到了这一点)”以及最后一段“He is right (他说得没错)”可推知，作者赞同 Anthony 的观点，认为一座城市可以同时既年轻又古老。故选 A 项。

2022 年 1 月浙江卷之 A 篇

For nearly a decade now, Merebeth has been a self-employed pet transport specialist. Her pet transport job was born of the financial crisis (危机) in the late 2000s. The downturn hit the real estate (房地产) firm where she had worked for ten years as an office manager. The firm went broke and left her looking for a new job. One day, while driving near her home, she saw a dog wandering on the road, clearly lost. She took it home, and her sister in Denver agreed to take it. This was a loving home for sure, but 1, 600 miles away. It didn't take long for Merebeth to decide to drive the dog there herself. It was her first road trip to her new job.

Merebeth's pet delivery service also satisfies her wanderlust. It has taken her to every state in the US except Montana, Washington and Oregon, she says proudly. If she wants to visit a new place, she will simply find a pet with transport needs there. She travels in all weathers. She has driven through 55 mph winds in Wyoming, heavy flooding and storms in Alabama and total whiteout conditions in Kansas.

This wanderlust is inherited from her father, she says. She moved their family from Canada to California when she was one year old, because he wanted them to explore a new place together. As soon as she graduated from high school she left home to live on Catalina Island off the Californian coast, away from her parents, where she enjoyed a life of sailing and off-road biking.

It turns out that pet transporting pays quite well at about \$30, 000 per year before tax. She doesn't work in summer, as it would be unpleasantly hot for the animals in the car, even with air conditioning. As autumn comes, she gets restless—the same old wanderlust returning. It's a call she must heed alone, though. Merebeth says, "When I am on the road, I'm just in my own world. I've always been independent-spirited and I just feel strongly that I must help animals. *"

1. Why did Merebeth changed her job?

- A. She wanted to work near her home.
- B. She was tired of working in the office.

C. Her sister asked her to move to Denver.

D. Her former employer was out of business.

2. The word "wanderlust" in paragraph 2 means a desire to _____?

A. make money.

B. try various jobs.

C. be close to nature.

D. travel to different places.

3. What can we learn about Merebeth in her new job?

A. She has chances to see rare animals.

B. She works hard throughout the year.

C. She relies on herself the whole time.

D. She earns a basic and tax-free salary.

【答案】1. D 2. D 3. C

【解析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述 Merebeth 从事的新工作。近十年来，她一直是一名自营宠物运输专家。

【1 题详解】推理判断题。根据第一段中“The downturn hit the real estate （房地产）firm where she had worked for ten years as an office manager. The firm went broke and left her looking for a new job.（她曾在一家房地产公司做了 10 年的办公室经理，经济低迷打击了这家公司。公司破产了，她只好另寻新工作）”，可知，Merebeth 之所以换工作，是因为她以前的雇主破产了。故选 D。

【2 题详解】词义猜测题。根据第二段中“It has taken her to every state in the US except Montana, Washington and Oregon, she says proudly. If she wants to visit a new place, she will simply find a pet with transport needs there. She travels in all weathers.（她自豪地说，除了蒙大拿州、华盛顿州和俄勒冈州，她走遍了美国所有的州。如果她想去一个新的地方，她只需要找到一个有交通需要的宠物。她风雨无阻地旅行）”，可知，划线词的意思是“渴望去不同的地方旅行”。故选 D。

【3 题详解】推理判断题。根据最后一段中“When I am on the road, I'm just in my own world. I've always been independent-spirited and I just feel strongly that I must help animals.（当我在路上的时候，我只是在自己的世界里。我一直很独立，我强烈地觉得我必须帮助动物）”，可知，Merebeth 在她的新工作中一直都是靠自己。故选 C。

2021 年新高考 I 卷之 B 篇

By day, Robert Titterton is a lawyer. In his spare on stage beside pianist Maria Raspopova — not as a musician

but as her page turner. “I’m not a trained musician, but I’ve learnt to read music so I can help Maria in her performance.”

Mr. Titterton is chairman of the Omega Ensemble but has been the group’s official page turner for the past four years. His job is to sit beside the pianist and turn the pages of the score so the musician doesn’t have to break the flow of sound by doing it themselves. He said he became just as nervous as those playing instruments on stage.

“A lot of skills are needed for the job. You have to make sure you don’t turn two pages at once and make sure you find the repeats in the music when you have to go back to the right spot.” Mr. Titterton explained.

Being a page turner requires plenty of practice. Some pieces of music can go for 40 minutes and require up to 50 page turns, including back turns for repeat passages. Silent onstage communication is key, and each pianist has their own style of “nodding” to indicate a page turn which they need to practise with their page turner.

But like all performances, there are moments when things go wrong. “I was turning the page to get ready for the next page, but the draft wind from the turn caused the spare pages to fall off the stand,” Mr. Titterton said, “Luckily I was able to catch them and put them back.”

Most page turners are piano students or up-and-coming concert pianists, although Ms. Raspopova has once asked her husband to help her out on stage.

“My husband is the worst page turner,” she laughed. “He’s interested in the music, feeling every note, and I have to say: ‘Turn, turn!’” “Robert is the best page turner I’ve had in my entire life.”

24. What should Titterton be able to do to be a page turner?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| A. Read music. | B. Play the piano. |
| C. Sing songs. | D. Fix the instruments. |

25. Which of the following best describes Titterton’s job on stage?

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|---------------|---------------|
| A. Boring. | B. Well-paid. |
| C. Demanding. | D. Dangerous. |

26. What does Titterton need to practise?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Counting the pages. | B. Recognizing the “nodding”. |
| C. Catching falling objects. | D. Performing in his own style. |

27. Why is Ms Raspopova’s husband “the worse page turner”?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. He has very poor eyesight. | B. He ignores the audience. |
| C. He has no interest in music. | D. He forgets to do his job. |

【答案】24. A 25. C 26. B 27. D

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了为钢琴演奏者做翻页工作的 Robert Titterton 和他的工作情况。

【24 题】细节理解题。根据第一段“I’m not a trained musician, but I’ve learnt to read music so I can help Maria in her performance.(我不是受过训练的音乐家,但我学会了识谱,这样我就可以在 Maria 的表演中帮助她)”可知, Titterton 因为识谱,所以可以在 Maria 的钢琴表演中为她翻页。故选 A 项。

【25 题】推理判断题。根据第三段“A lot of skills are needed for the job. You have to make sure you don’t turn two pages at once and make sure you find the repeats in the music when you have to go back to the right spot.(这项工作需要很多技能。你必须确保你不会一次翻两页并且必要的时候确保你回到前面找到音乐重复的部分)”可知,为钢琴家翻页这项工作很需要技巧。由此推知, Titterton 的工作要求是很高的。故选 C 项。

【26 题】细节理解题。根据第四段“Silent onstage communication is key, and each pianist has their own style of “nodding” to indicate a page turn which they need to practise with their page turner.(无声的舞台交流是关键,每个钢琴家都有自己的“点头”风格来表示翻页,他们需要和翻页者进行练习)”可知, Titterton 需要和钢琴演奏者练习识别他们的“点头”示意来翻页。故选 B 项。

【27 题】细节理解题。根据最后一段“He’s interested in the music, feeling every note, and I have to say: ‘Turn, turn!’(他对音乐很感兴趣,感受着每一个音符,所以我不得不说:“翻页,翻页!”)”可知, Ms Raspopova 的丈夫因为对音乐感兴趣,所以帮她翻页的时候总是沉浸在音乐中而忘掉自己的工作,她不得不去提醒。故选 D 项。

2021 年新高考 II 卷之 B 篇

I have worked as a keeper at the National Zoo, Paris for 11 years. Spot and Stripe are the first tiger cubs that have ever been born here. Globally, a third of Sumatran cubs in zoos don't make it to adulthood, so I decided to give them round-the-clock care at home.

I've got two children—the younger one, Kynan, was extremely happy about the tigers arriving - but all of us really looked forward to being part of their lives and watching them grow. I wasn't worried about bringing them into my home with my wife and kids. These were cubs. They weighed about 2.5 kg and were so small that there was absolutely no risk.

As they grew more mobile, we let them move freely around the house during the day, but when we were asleep we had to contain them in a large room, otherwise they'd get up to mischief. We'd come down in the morning to find they'd turned the room upside down, and left it looking like a zoo.

Things quickly got very intense due to the huge amount of energy required to look after them. There were some tough times and I just felt extremely tired. I was grateful that my family was there to help. We had to have a bit of a production line going, making up “tiger milk”, washing baby bottles, and cleaning the floors.

When Spot and Stripe were four months old, they were learning how to open doors and jump fences, and we knew it really was time for them to go. It was hard for us to finally part with them. For the first few days, Kynan was always a bit disappointed that the cubs weren't there.

I'm not sad about it. I'm hands-on with them every day at the zoo, and I do look back very fondly on the time that we had them.

4. Why did the author bring the tiger cubs home?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. To ensure their survival. | B. To observe their differences. |
| C. To teach them life skills. | D. To let them play with his kids. |

5. What do the underlined words “get up to mischief” mean in paragraph 3?

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Behave badly. | B. Lose their way. | C. Sleep soundly. | D. Miss their mom. |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|

6. What did the author think of raising the tiger cubs at home?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| A. Boring. | B. Tiring. | C. Costly. | D. Risky. |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|

7. Why did the author decide to send Spot and Stripe back to the zoo?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. They frightened the children. | B. They became difficult to contain. |
| C. They annoyed the neighbours. | D. They started fighting each other. |

【答案】4. A 5. A 6. B 7. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。讲述了作者为了保证两只老虎幼崽的存活，决定在家里全天候照顾它们。介绍了老虎在作者家生活的情况以及作者照顾老虎的感受。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Globally, a third of Sumatran cubs in zoos don't make it to adulthood, so I decided to give them round-the-clock care at home. (在全球范围内，动物园里三分之一的苏门答腊老虎幼崽活不到成年，所以我决定在家里全天候照顾它们)”可知，作者把老虎幼崽带回家是为了确保他们的存活。故选 A。

【5 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据画线词上文“As they grew more mobile, we let them move freely around the house during the day, but when we were asleep we had to contain them in a large room, otherwise they'd ”（随着它们的活动越来越

多，我们白天让它们在房子里自由活动，但当我们睡觉时，我们必须把它们关在一个大房间里，否则它们会）以及后文“We'd come down in the morning to find they'd turned the room upside down, and left it looking like a zoo.”（我们早上下楼时发现他们把房间弄得乱七八糟，让它看起来像个动物园。）可知，作者不得不把老虎们关在一个大房间里，否则它们就会调皮捣蛋，表现不好。早上下楼时发现他们把房间弄得乱七八糟，看起来像个动物园。故画线词意思是“表现不好”。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第三段中“Things quickly got very intense due to the huge amount of energy required to look after them. There were some tough times and I just felt extremely tired.”（由于需要大量的精力来照顾它们，事情很快变得非常紧张。有一段艰难的日子，我只是觉得非常累）可推知，作者认为在家里养小老虎累人。故选 B。

【7 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“When Spot and Stripe were four months old, they were learning how to open doors and jump fences, and we knew it really was time for them to go.”（当 Spot 和 Stripe 四个月大的时候，他们正在学习如何开门和跳栅栏，我们知道是时候让他们离开了）可知，作者决定把 Spot 和 Stripe 送回动物园是因为他们变得难以控制。故选 B。

2021 年新高考 II 卷之 C 篇

A British woman who won a \$1 million prize after she was named the World's Best Teacher will use the cash to bring inspirational figures into UK schools.

Andria Zafirakou, a north London secondary school teacher, said she wanted to bring about a classroom revolution (变革). “We are going to make a change,” she said. “I’ve started a project to promote the teaching of the arts in our schools.”

The project results from the difficulties many schools have in getting artists of any sort - whether an up-and-coming local musician or a major movie star - into schools to work with and inspire children.

Zafirakou began the project at Alperton Community School, her place of work for the past twelve years. “I’ve seen those magic moments when children are talking to someone they are inspired by - their eyes are shining and their faces light up,” she said. “We need artists more than ever in our schools.”

Artist Michael Craig-Martin said: “Andria's brilliant project to bring artists from all fields into direct contact with children is particularly welcome at a time when the arts are being downgraded in schools.” It was a mistake to

see the arts as unnecessary, he added.

Historian Sir Simon Schama is also a supporter of the project. He said that arts education in schools was not just an add-on. "It is absolutely necessary. The future depends on creativity and creativity depends on the young. What will remain of us when artificial intelligence takes over will be our creativity, and it is our creative spirit, our visionary sense of freshness, that has been our strength for centuries."

8. What will Zafirakou do with her prize money?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Make a movie. | B. Build new schools. |
| C. Run a project. | D. Help local musicians. |

9. What does Craig-Martin think of the teaching of the arts in UK schools?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. It is particularly difficult. | B. It increases artists' income. |
| C. It opens children's mind. | D. It deserves greater attention. |

10. What should be stressed in school education according to Schama?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Moral principles. | B. Interpersonal skills. |
| C. Creative abilities. | D. Positive worldviews. |

11. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Bring Artists to Schools | B. When Historians Meet Artists |
| C. Arts Education in Britain | D. The World's Best Arts Teacher |

【答案】8. C 9. A 10. C 11. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了英国一名女子在被评为世界最佳教师后获得了 100 万英镑的奖金，她 will 用这笔奖金发起一个项目，让艺术家进入学校。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“*Andria Zafirakou, a north London secondary school teacher, said she wanted to bring about a classroom revolution. “We are going to make a change,” she said. “I’ve started a project to promote the teaching of the arts in our schools.”*”（伦敦北部中学教师安德里亚·扎菲拉库(Andria Zafirakou)表示，她想掀起一场课堂革命。“我们将做出改变，”她说。“我已经启动了一个项目，以促进我们学校的艺术教学。”）”可知，Zafirakou 打算用自己的奖金运行一个项目。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段“*The project results from the difficulties many schools have in getting artists of any*

sort - whether an up-and-coming local musician or a major movie star - into schools to work with and inspire children. (许多学校很难让任何类型的艺术家——无论是当地崭露头角的音乐家还是主要的电影明星——进入学校, 与孩子们一起工作并激励他们, 因此才有了这个项目。)”可知, Craig-Martin 认为, 英国学校的艺术教学尤其困难。故选 A。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 “It is absolutely necessary. The future depends on creativity and creativity depends on the young. (这是绝对必要的。未来取决于创造力, 而创造力取决于年轻人。)” 可知, Schama 认为学校教育应该强调创造力。故选 C。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第二段 “Andria Zafirakou, a north London secondary school teacher, said she wanted to bring about a classroom revolution. ‘We are going to make a change,’ she said. ‘I’ve started a project to promote the teaching of the arts in our schools.’ (伦敦北部中学教师安德里亚·扎菲拉库(Andria Zafirakou)表示, 她想掀起一场课堂革命。‘我们将做出改变,’ 她说。‘我已经启动了一个项目, 以促进我们学校的艺术教学。’)” 可知, 文章讲述了 Andria Zafirakou 用自己的奖金启动了一个项目, 将艺术家带进学校, 促进艺术教学。故选 A。

2021 年全国甲卷之 C 篇

When I was 9, we packed up our home in Los Angeles and arrived at Heathrow, London on a gray January morning. Everyone in the family settled quickly into the city except me. Without my beloved beaches and endless blue—sky days, I felt at a loss and out of place. Until I made a discovery.

Southbank, at an eastern bend in the Thames, is the center of British skateboarding, where the continuous crashing of skateboards left your head ringing. I loved it. I soon made friends with the local skaters. We spoke our own language. And my favorite: Safe. Safe meant cool. It meant hello. It meant don't worry about it. Once, when trying a certain trick on the beam (横杆), I fell onto the stones, damaging a nerve in my hand, and Toby came over, helping me up: Safe, man. Safe. A few minutes later, when I landed the trick, my friends beat their boards loud, shouting: “Safe! Safe! Safe!” And that's what mattered—landing tricks, being a good skater.

When I was 15, my family moved to Washington. I tried skateboarding there, but the locals were far less welcoming. Within a couple of years, I'd given it up.

When I returned to London in 2004, I found myself wandering down to Southbank, spending hours there. I've

traveled back several times since, most recently this past spring. The day was cold but clear: tourists and Londoners stopped to watch the skaters. Weaving (穿梭) among the kids who rushed by on their boards, I found my way to the beam. Then a rail—thin teenager, in a baggy white T—shirt, skidded (滑) up to the beam. He sat next to me. He seemed not to notice the man next to him. But soon I caught a few of his glances. “I was a local here 20 years ago,” I told him. Then, slowly, he began to nod his head. “Safe, man. Safe.”

“Yeah,” I said. “Safe.”

8. What can we learn about the author soon after he moved to London?

- A. He felt disappointed.
- B. He gave up his hobby.
- C. He liked the weather there.
- D. He had disagreements with his family.

9. What do the underlined words “Safe! Safe! Safe!” probably mean?

- A. Be careful!
- B. Well done!
- C. No way!
- D. Don't worry!

10. Why did the author like to spend time in Southbank when he returned to London?

- A. To join the skateboarding.
- B. To make new friends.
- C. To learn more tricks.
- D. To relive his childhood days

11. What message does the author seem to convey in the text?

- A. Children should learn a second language.
- B Sport is necessary for children's health.
- C. Children need a sense of belonging
- D. Seeing the world is a must for children.

【答案】8. A 9. B 10. D 11. C

【解析】本文属于记叙文。本文讲述作者自己的经历，起初搬到伦敦很不适应，但是由于找到了玩滑板的地方，结识了玩滑板的朋友，因此很好的适应了。作者回到伦敦之后，经常去之前玩滑板的地方寻找自己的回忆，在与一个玩滑板的孩子打招呼的时候，终于找到了自己久违的熟悉感。

【8题】推理判断题。根据第一段“Everyone in the family settled quickly into the city except me. Without my beloved beaches and endless blue -sky days, I felt at a loss and out of place.(除了我之外的家里人都很快适应这个城市，没有了我喜爱的沙滩和蓝天，我感到迷茫和无措)”可知，作者刚到伦敦的时候因为没有喜爱的沙滩，不能很好的融入到新的城市，感到很沮丧，故选 A。

【9题】词义猜测题。根据画线词后文“And that's what mattered—landing tricks, being a good skater. (那才是真正重要的——滑板的落地技巧掌握了才是一名好的滑板玩家)”可知，作者掌握了滑板落地技巧，因此他的朋

友大声欢呼，因此可以推出本句的 Safe 是赞美的含义，结合选项，故选 B。

【10 题】推理判断题。根据第四段““I was a local here 20 years ago," I told him. Then, slowly, he began to nod his head. "Safe, man. Safe.””(我告诉他：“我 20 年前经常在这里玩滑板，”他缓慢地开始向我点头：“嗨，你好！”)”可推知，作者去 Southbank 这个地方是为了寻找自己玩滑板的回忆，故选 D。

【11 题】推理判断题。根据全文可知，作者起初搬到伦敦很不适应，但是由于找到了玩滑板的地方，结识了玩滑板的朋友，因此很好的适应了。但是搬去华盛顿，因为没有遇到很好的玩滑板的朋友，几年之后就不再玩滑板，作者回到伦敦之后，经常去之前玩滑板的地方寻找自己的回忆，在于一个孩子打招呼的时候，终于找到了自己久违的回忆。通过作者的经历，作者要表达的是，归属感对于孩子是很重要的，故选 C。

2021 年 1 月浙江卷之 A 篇

More than 25 years ago, Saroo Brierley lived in rural (农村) India. One day, he played with his brother along the rail line and fell asleep. When he woke up and found himself alone, the 4-year-old decided his brother might be on the train he saw in front of him-so he got on.

That train took him a thousand miles across the country to a totally strange city. He lived on the streets, and then in an orphanage (孤儿院). There, he was adopted by an Australian family and flown to Tasmania.

As he writes in his new book, A Long Way Home, Brierley couldn't help but wonder about his hometown back in India. He remembered landmarks, but since he didn't know his town's name, finding a small neighborhood in a vast country proved to be impossible.

Then he found a digital mapping program. He spent years searching for his hometown in the program's satellite pictures. In 2011, he came across something familiar. He studied it and realized he was looking at a town's central business district from a bird's-eye view. He thought, "On the right-hand side you should see the three-platform train station"—and there it was. "And on the left-hand side you should see a big fountain"—and there it was. Everything just started to match.

When he stood in front of the house where he grew up as a child, he saw a lady standing in the entrance. "There's something about me, " he thought—and it took him a few seconds but he finally remembered what she used to look like.

In an interview Brierley says, "My mother looked so much shorter than I remembered. But she came forth and walked forward, and I walked forward, and my feelings and tears and the chemical in my brain, you know, it was like a nuclear fusion (核聚变). I just didn't know what to say, because I never thought seeing my mother would

ever come true. And here I am, standing in front of her.”

38. Why was Brierley separated from his family about 25 years ago?

- A. He got on a train by mistake.
- B. He got lost while playing in the street.
- C. He was taken away by a foreigner.
- D. He was adopted by an Australian family.

39. How did Brierley find his hometown?

- A. By analyzing old pictures.
- B. By travelling all around India.
- C. By studying digital maps.
- D. By spreading his story via his book.

40. What does Brierley mainly talk about in the interview?

- A. His love for his mother.
- B. His reunion with his mother.
- C. His long way back home.
- D. His memory of his hometown.

【答案】38. A 39. C 40. B

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了布尔利小时候意外走失，长大后通过自己努力找回家人的故事。

38. 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“When he woke up and found himself alone: the 4-year-old decided his brother might be on the train he saw in front of him-so he got on.(当他醒来发现自己一个人时：4岁的孩子判断他哥哥可能在他前面看到的火车上，所以他上了车)”以及第二段中“That train took him a thousand miles across the country to a totally strange city.(那列火车把他带到了一个千里迢迢之外的陌生城市)”可知，布尔利在 25 年前和家人分开是因为他误上了火车。故选 A 项。

39. 细节理解题。通过文章第四段“Then he found a digital mapping program. He spent years searching for his hometown in the program’s satellite pictures.(然后他找到了一个数字地图程序。他花了数年在该节目的卫星图片中寻找家乡)”以及“Everything just started to match.(一切都开始匹配了)”可知，布尔利是通过研究数字地图找到家乡的。故选 C 项。

40. 细节理解题。通过文章最后一段“In an interview Brierley says: “My mother looked so much shorter than I remembered. But she came forth and walked forward, and I walked forward, and my feelings and tears and the

chemical in my brain, you know: it was like nuclear fusion (核聚变). just didn't know what to say: because I never thought seeing my mother would ever come true. And here I am, standing in front of her.(在一次采访中, 布尔利说: “我妈妈看起来比我记忆中矮多了。但是她走了出来, 朝我走来, 我也向着她走去, 我的感情、眼泪和大脑里的化学物质, 你知道的: 就像发生了核聚变。只是不知道该说些什么: 因为我从没想过见到我母亲会成为现实。我就在这里, 站在她面前。)”可知, 作者在采访中讲述了他和母亲的团聚。故选 B 项。

2021 年 6 月浙江卷

Leslie Nielsen's childhood was a difficult one, but he had one particular shining star in his life — his uncle, who was a well-known actor. The admiration and respect his uncle earned inspired Nielsen to make a career (职业) in acting. Even though he often felt he would be discovered to be a no-talent, he moved forward, gaining a scholarship to the Neighborhood Playhouse and making his first television appearance a few years later in 1948. However, becoming a full-time, successful actor would still be an uphill battle for another eight years until he landed a number of film roles that finally got him noticed.

But even then, what he had wasn't quite what he wanted. Nielsen always felt he should be doing comedy but his good looks and distinguished voice kept him busy in dramatic roles. It wasn't until 1980 — 32 years into his career — that he landed the role it would seem he was made for in *Airplane!* That movie led him into the second half of his career where his comedic presence alone could make a movie a financial success even when movie reviewers would not rate it highly.

Did Nielsen then feel content in his career? Yes and no. He was thrilled to be doing the comedy that he always felt he should do, but even during his last few years, he always had a sense of curiosity, wondering what new role or challenge might be just around the corner. He never stopped working, never retired.

Leslie Nielsen's devotion to acting is wonderfully inspiring. He built a hugely successful career with little more than plain old hard work and determination. He showed us that even a single desire, never given up on, can make for a remarkable life.

1. Why did Nielsen want to be an actor?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. He enjoyed watching movies. | B. He was eager to earn money. |
| C. He wanted to be like his uncle | D. He felt he was good at acting. |

2. What do we know about Nielsen in the second half of his career?

A. He directed some high quality movies.

B. He avoided taking on new challenges.

C. He focused on playing dramatic roles.

D. He became a successful comedy actor.

3. What does Nielsen's career story tell us?

A. Art is long, life is short.

B. He who laughs last laughs longest.

C. It's never too late to learn.

D. Where there's a will there's a way.

【答案】1. C 2. D 3. D

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Leslie Nielsen 的演艺生涯。

【1题】细节理解题。通过文章第一段“his uncle, who was a well-known actor. The admiration and respect his uncle earned inspired Nielsen to make a career in acting. (他的叔叔，是一位著名的演员。Nielsen 的叔叔所赢得的钦佩和尊重激励他走上了演艺事业)”可知，Nielsen 想当演员的原因是想像他叔叔一样。故选 C 项。

【2题】细节理解题。通过文章第二段“That movie led him into the second half of his career where his comedic presence alone could make a movie a financial success even when movie reviewers would not rate it highly. (这部电影使他进入了职业生涯的后半段，即使影评人对这部电影评价不高，但仅仅凭他的喜剧表演就可以使这部电影获得经济上的成功)”可知，在 Nielsen 职业生涯的后半段，他成了一个成功的喜剧演员。故选 D 项。

【3题】推理判断题。通读全文，再结合文章最后一段“He built a hugely successful career with little more than plain old hard work and determination. He showed us that even a single desire, never given up on, can make for a remarkable life. (他凭借平凡的努力和决心建立了一个非常成功的事业。他告诉我们，即使是只有一个愿望，永不放弃，也能成就非凡的人生)”可推知，Nielsen 的职业经历告诉我们：有志者事竟成。故选 D 项。

2021 年 6 月浙江卷

We live in a town with three beaches. There are two parts less than 10 minutes' walk from home where neighborhood children gather to play. However, what my children want to do after school is pick up a screen — any screen — and stare at it for hours. They are not alone. Today's children spend an average of four and a half hours a day looking at screens, split between watching television and using the Internet.

In the past few years, an increasing number of people and organisations have begun coming up with plans to counter this trend. A couple of years ago film-maker David Bond realised that his children, then aged five and three, were attached to screens to the point where he was able to say “chocolate” into his three-year-old son's ear without

getting a response. He realised that something needed to change, and, being a London media type, appointed himself “marketing director from Nature”. He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. The result was *Project Wild Thing*, a film which charts the birth of the World Network, a group of organisations with the common goal of getting children out into nature.

“Just five more minutes outdoors can make a difference,” David Bond says. “There is a lot of really interesting evidence which seems to be suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be on habit for life.” His own children have got into the habit of playing outside now: “We just send them out into the garden and tell them not to come back in for a while.”

Summer is upon us. There is an amazing world out there, and it needs our children as much as they need it. Let us get them out and let them play.

4. What is the problem with the author’s children?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. They often annoy their neighbours. | B. They are tired of doing their homework. |
| C. They have no friends to play with | D. They stay in front of screens for too long. |

5. How did David Bond advocate his idea?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. By making a documentary film. | B. By organizing outdoor activities. |
| C. By advertising in London media. | D. By creating a network of friends. |

6. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “charts” in paragraph 2?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. records | B. predicts | C. delays | D. confirms |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|

7. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| A. Let Children Have Fun | B. Young Children Need More Free Time |
| C. Market Nature to Children | D. David Bond: A Role Model for Children |

【答案】4. D 5. A 6. A 7. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了电影制作人 David Bond 为了让孩子们远离屏幕，拍摄自己的旅行，并将自然当作一个品牌，推销给年轻人。

【4 题】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“However, what my children want to do after school is pick up a screen — any screen — and stare at it for hours. (然而，我的孩子们放学后想做的是拿起一个屏幕——任何屏幕——盯着它看几个小时)”可知，作者的孩子在屏幕前呆的时间太长了。故选 D 项。

【5 题】细节理解题。根据第二段“He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be

marked to young people. (他记录了他的旅程，他开始把大自然当作一个品牌，让年轻人看到)”可知，David Bond 通过拍一个纪录片宣传他的想法。故选 A 项。

【6 题】词句猜测题。根据划线词上文“a film”可知，本句主语是一部电影，下文“the birth of the World Network (世界网络的诞生)”解释了这部电影的主旨。由此推知，划线词 charts 意为“记录、描绘”，与“records”意思一致。故选 A 项。

【7 题】主旨大意题。根据第二段中的“He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. The result was *Project Wild Thing*, a film which charts the birth of the World Network, a group of organisations with the common goal of getting children out into nature. (他把自己的旅行记录下来，开始把自然当作一个品牌，推销给年轻人。其结果是 *Project Wild Thing*，一部记录了 World Network (世界网络)诞生的电影，World Network (世界网络)是以让孩子们接触大自然为共同目标的团体)”可推知，本文主要讲述了电影制作人 David Bond 为了让孩子们远离屏幕，拍摄自己的旅行，并将自然当作一个品牌，推销给年轻人。由此可知，C 项 Market Nature to Children(把自然推销给年轻人)适合作本文标题。故选 C 项。

2021 年北京卷之 B 篇

I remember the day during our first week of class when we were informed about our semester (学期) project of volunteering at a non-profit organization. When the teacher introduced us to the different organizations that needed our help, my last choice was Operation Iraqi Children (OIC). My first impression of the organization was that it was not going to make enough of a difference with the plans I had in mind.

Then, an OIC representative gave us some details, which somewhat interested me. After doing some research, I believed that we could really do something for those kids. When I went online to the OIC website, I saw pictures of the Iraqi children. Their faces were so powerful in sending a message of their despair (绝望) and need that I joined this project without hesitation. We decided to collect as many school supplies as possible, and make them into kits—one kit, one child.

The most rewarding day for our group was project day, when all the efforts we put into collecting the items finally came together. When I saw the various supplies we had collected, it hit me that every kit we were to build that day would eventually be in the hands of an Iraqi child. Over the past four months, I had never imagined how I would feel once our project was completed. While making the kits, I realized that I had lost sight of the true meaning behind it. I had only focused on the fact that it was another school project and one I wanted to get a good grade on. When the kits were completed, and ready to be sent overseas, the warm feeling I had was one I would

never forget.

In the beginning, I dared myself to make a difference in the life of another person. Now that our project is over, I realize that I have affected not only one life, but ten. With our efforts, ten young boys and girls will now be able to further their education.

24. How did the author feel about joining the OIC project in the beginning?

- A. It would affect his/her initial plans.
- B. It would involve traveling overseas.
- C. It would not bring him/her a good grade.
- D. It would not live up to his/her expectations.

25. What mainly helped the author change his/her attitude toward the project?

- A. Images of Iraqi children.
- B. Research by his/her classmates.
- C. A teacher's introduction.
- D. A representative's comments.

26. The author's OIC project group would help ten Iraqi children to _____.

- A. become OIC volunteers
- B. further their education
- C. study in foreign countries
- D. influence other children

27. What can we conclude from this passage?

- A. One's potential cannot always be underrated.
- B. First impression cannot always be trusted.
- C. Actions speak louder than words.
- D. He who hesitates is lost.

【答案】 24. D 25. A 26. B 27. B

【解析】

【分析】 本文是记叙文。讲述了作者一开始认为加入伊拉克儿童行动项目不会达到他的期望，但是最后通过努力对自己和他人带来影响，说明第一印象不总是可信的。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“**When the teacher introduced us to the different organizations that needed our help, my last choice was Operation Iraqi Children (OIC). My first impression of the organization was that it was not going to make enough of a difference with the plans I had in mind.**”（当老师向我们介绍了需要我们帮助的不同组织时，我最后的选择是伊拉克儿童行动(OIC)。我对这个组织的第一印象是，它不会对我心中的

计划产生足够的影响。)可知,一开始作者认为加入伊拉克儿童行动项目不会达到他的期望。故选 D。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“*When I went online to the OIC website, I saw pictures of the Iraqi children. Their faces were so powerful in sending a message of their despair (绝望) and need that I joined this project without hesitation.*”(当我上网访问 OIC 网站时,我看到了伊拉克儿童的照片。他们的脸上传递的信息是绝望和需要帮助,我毫不犹豫地加入了这个项目。)可知,伊拉克儿童图片帮助作者改变了他对这个项目的态度。故选 A。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“*Now that our project is over, I realize that I have affected not only one life, but ten. With our efforts, ten young boys and girls will now be able to further their education.*”(现在我们的项目结束了,我意识到我不仅影响了一个人的生活,而且影响了十个人的生活。在我们的努力下,10 名男孩和女孩现在将能够继续接受教育。)可知,作者的伊拉克儿童行动组织帮助十个伊拉克儿童继续接受教育。故选 B。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“*My first impression of the organization was that it was not going to make enough of a difference with the plans I had in mind.*”(我对这个组织的第一印象是,它不会对我心中的计划产生足够的影响。)和最后一段“*In the beginning, I dared myself to make a difference in the life of another person. Now that our project is over, I realize that I have affected not only one life, but ten. With our efforts, ten young boys and girls will now be able to further their education.*”(一开始,我鼓励自己去改变另一个人的生活。现在我们的项目结束了,我意识到我不仅影响了一个人的生活,而且影响了十个人的生活。在我们的努力下,十名男孩和女孩现在将能够继续接受教育。)可知,一开始作者认为加入伊拉克儿童行动不会达到他的期望,但是最后通过努力对自己和他人带来影响,说明第一印象不总是可信的。故选 B。

2020 年全国 II 卷之 D 篇

I have a special place in my heart for libraries. I have for as long as I can remember. I was always an enthusiastic reader, sometimes reading up to three books a day as a child. Stories were like air to me and while other kids played ball or went to parties, I lived out adventures through the books I checked out from the library.

My first job was working at the Ukiah Library when I was 16 years old. It was a dream job and I did everything from shelving books to reading to the children for story time.

As I grew older and became a mother, the library took on a new place and an added meaning in my life. I had several children and books were our main source(来源) of entertainment. It was a big deal for us to load up and go to the local library, where my kids could pick out books to read or books they wanted me to read to them.

I always read ,using different voices ,as though I were acting out the stories with my voice and they loved it !It was a special time to bond with my children and it filled them with the wonderment of books .

Now, I see my children taking their children to the library and I love that the excitement of going to the library lives on from generation to generation.

As a novelist, I've found a new relationship with libraries. I encourage readers to go to their local library when they can't afford to purchase a book. I see libraries as a safe haven(避风港) for readers and writers, a bridge that helps put together a reader with a book. Libraries, in their own way, help fight book piracy(盗版行为) and I think all writers should support libraries in a significant way when they can. Encourage readers to use the library. Share library announcements on your social media. Frequent them and talk about them when you can.

32. Which word best describes the author's relationship with books as a child?

- A. Cooperative. B. Uneasy. C. Inseparable. D. Casual.

33. What does the underlined phrase "an added meaning" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Pleasure from working in the library.
B. Joy of reading passed on in the family.
C. Wonderment from acting out the stories.
D. A closer bond developed with the readers.

34. What does the author call on other writers to do?

- A. Sponsor book fairs. B. Write for social media.
C. Support libraries. D. Purchase her novels.

35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Reading: A Source of Knowledge
B. My Idea about writing
C. Library: A Haven for the Young
D. My Love of the Library

【答案】 32. C 33. B 34. C 35. D

【解析】

本文是夹叙夹议文。文章讲述了作者是一个热情的读者，孩提时热衷读书，第一份工作在图书馆。有了孩子以后，一家人去图书馆读书，阅读的习惯代代传承下去。作为小说家，作者呼吁其他作家支持图书馆，宣传图书馆。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的 I was always an enthusiastic reader, sometimes reading up to three books a day as a child. Stories were like air to me and while other kids played ball or went to parties. I lived out adventures through the books I checked out from the library.(我一直是一个热情的读者，孩提时，有时候每天读多达三本书。故事对我来说就像空气，而其他孩子则打球或参加聚会。我通过从图书馆借阅来的书籍经历冒险)可推断，作者小时候与书是密不可分的。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据上文 As I grew older and became a mother 可知，我长大了成了一位母亲，结合下文 I had several children and books were our main source (来源) of entertainment. It was a big deal for us to load up and go to the local library, where my kids could pick out books to read or books they wanted me to read to them(我有几个孩子，书是我们娱乐的主要来源。对于我们来说，坐上车去当地的图书馆是件大事，在那里我的孩子们可以挑选要阅读的书或者想让我给他们读的书)可推断，作者成了母亲以后，带着孩子去图书馆，孩子挑选书籍来阅读，或者作者读给他们听，因此可知图书馆在作者的生活中又增添了新的意义，阅读的乐趣在家庭中代代相传”。故选 B。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段的 I think all writers should support libraries in a significant way when they can. Encourage readers to use the library. Share library announcements on your social media. Frequent them and talk about them when you can.(我认为所有的作家都应该在他们可以的时候以有意义的方式支持图书馆。鼓励读者使用图书馆。在社交媒体上分享图书馆公告。可以的时候常去图书馆，谈论图书馆)可知，作者呼吁其他的作家们支持图书馆。故选 C。

【35 题详解】

主旨大意题。纵观全文可知，文章讲述了作者是一名热情地读者，孩提时喜欢阅读，工作在图书馆。有了孩子以后，一家人去图书馆读书，阅读的习惯代代传承下去，作为小说家，作者呼吁其他作家支持图书馆，宣传图书馆。因此推断全文围绕“作者对图书馆的爱”展开讲述。故 D 项“我对图书馆的爱”为最佳标题。故选 D。

I never knew anyone who'd grown up in Jackson without being afraid of Mrs. Calloway our librarian. She ran Jackson's Carnegie Library absolutely by herself. SILENCE in big black letters was on signs hung everywhere. If she thought you were dressed improperly, she sent you straight back home to change your clothes. I was willing; I would do anything to read.

My mother was not afraid of Mrs. Calloway. She wished me to have my own library card to check out books for myself. She took me in to introduce me. "Eudora is nine years old and has my permission to read any book she wants from the shelves, children or adults," Mother said.

Mrs. Calloway made her own rules about books. You could not take back a book to the library on the same day you'd taken it out; it made no difference to her that you'd read every word in it and needed another to start. You could take out two books at a time and two only. So two by two, I read library books as fast as I could go, rushing them home in the basket of my bicycle. From the minute I reached our house, I started to read. I knew this was extreme happiness, knew it at the time.

My mother shared this feeling of mine. Now, I think of her as reading so much of the time while doing something else. I remember her reading a magazine while taking the part of the Wolf in a game of "Little Red Riding Hood" with my brother's two daughters. She'd just look up at the right time, long enough to answer— in character—"The better to eat you with, my dear," and go back to her place in the magazine article.

21. Which of the following best described Mrs. Calloway?

- A. diet. B. Strict. C. Humorous. D. Considerate.

22. What do the underlined words "this feeling" refer to in the last paragraph?

- A. Desire to read. B. Love for Mrs. Calloway.
C. Interest in games. D. Fear of the library rules.

23. Where is the text probably from?

- A. guidebook. B. an autobiography. C. a news report. D. book review.

【答案】21. B 22. A 23. B

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要内容为作者非常喜爱阅读，并保持着在图书馆中阅读和借阅书籍的习惯，而作者的母亲也和作者一样拥有对读书的渴望。

【21 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中 I never knew anyone who'd grown up in Jackson without being afraid of Mrs. Calloway our librarian.（我从来没见过哪个在杰克逊长大的人不害怕我们的图书管理员卡洛维夫人）以及 SILENCE in big black letters was on signs hung everywhere. If she thought you were dressed improperly, she sent you straight back home to change your clothes.（到处都挂着牌子，上面用黑色的大字写着“肃静”。如果她认为你穿得不合适，她会直接让你回家换衣服）可知 Mrs. Calloway 很严格。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据下文 Now, I think of her as reading so much of the time while doing something else.（现在，我觉得她在做其他事情的同时，也在阅读）可知作者的妈妈也非常喜欢阅读，故作者的母亲渴望读书和作者是一样的。故划线短语意思为“渴望读书”。故选 A。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。结合文章主要内容可知，作者非常喜爱阅读，并保持着在图书馆中阅读和借阅书籍的习惯，而作者的母亲也和作者一样渴望读书。故可推测文章可能来自于一份自传。故选 B。

【点睛】文章出处类推理判断题。做这类题重要的是要抓住文章的内容或结构特征，这是推理判断的前提和基础。如报纸，前面会出现日期、地点、通讯社名称等；广告，其格式特殊，容易辨认；产品说明、器皿设备的使用说明有产品名称或操作方法，而药品的服用说明会告知服用时间、次数和药量等。如第三小题，结合文章主要内容为作者非常喜爱阅读，并保持着在图书馆中阅读和借阅书籍的习惯，而作者的母亲也和作者一样拥有对读书的渴望。可知文章可能来自于自传。故选 B。

2020 年北京卷之 C 篇

For the past five years, Paula Smith, a historian of science, has devoted herself to re-creating long-forgotten techniques. While doing research for her new book, she came across a 16th-century French manuscript（手稿）consisting of nearly 1,000 sets of instructions, covering subjects from tool making to finding the best sand.

The author's intention remains as mysterious（神秘）as his name; he may have been simply taking notes for his own records. But Smith was struck mainly by the fact that she didn't truly grasp any of the skills the author described. "You simply can't get an understanding of that handwork by reading about it," she says.

Though Smith did get her hands on the best sand, doing things the old-fashioned way isn't just about playing around with French mud. Reconstructing the work of the craftsmen（工匠）who lived centuries ago can reveal how they viewed the world, what objects filled their homes, and what went on in the workshops that produced them. It can even help solve present-day problems: In 2015, scientists discovered that a 10th-century English medicine for eye problems could kill a drug-resistant virus.

The work has also brought insights for museums, Smith says. One must know how an object was made in order to preserve it. What's more, reconstructions might be the only way to know what treasures looked like before time wore them down. Scholars have seen this idea in practice with ancient Greek and Roman statues. These sculptures were painted a rainbow of striking colours. We can't appreciate these kinds of details without seeing works of art as they originally appeared—something Smith believes you can do only when you have a road map.

Smith has put the manuscript's ideas into practice. Her final goal is to link the worlds of art and science back together: She believes that bringing the old recipes to life can help develop a kind of learning that highlights experimentation, teamwork, and problem solving.

Back when science—then called “the new philosophy”—took shape, academics looked to craftsmen for help in understanding the natural world. Microscopes and telescopes were invented by way of artistic tinkering (修补), as craftsmen experimented with glass to better bend light.

If we can rediscover the values of hands-on experience and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our modern insights with the handiness of our ancestors.

38. How did Smith, feel after reading the French manuscript?

- A. Confused about the technical terms.
- B. Impressed with its detailed instructions.
- C. Discouraged by its complex structure.
- D. Shocked for her own lack of hand skills.

39. According to Smith, the reconstruction work is done mainly to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. restore old workshops | B. understand the craftsmen |
| C. improve visual effects | D. inspire the philosophers |

40. Why does the author mention museums?

- A. To reveal the beauty of ancient objects.
- B. To present the findings of old science.
- C. To highlight the importance of antiques.
- D. To emphasise the values of hand skills.

41. Which would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Craftsmen Set the Trends for Artists
- B. Craftsmanship Leads to New Theories

C. Craftsmanship Makes Better Scientists

D. Craftsmen Reshape the Future of Science

【答案】38. D 39. B 40. D 41. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述科学家 Paula Smith 致力于对古代手工技能的研究，认为科学家如果能够把古代的手工技能和现代的科学方法结合起来，就能够创造更大成就。

【38 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“*But Smith was struck mainly by the fact that she didn't truly grasp any of the skills the author described. "You simply can't get an understanding of that handwork by reading about it," she says.*” 让史密斯震惊的主要是，她并没有真正掌握作者所描述的任何技能。她说：“你根本无法通过阅读来了解这些手工作品。” 由此可知读完这份法国手稿，这种手工技能让史密斯感到震惊，故选 D。

【39 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段“*Reconstructing the work of the craftsmen(工匠)who lived centuries ago can reveal how they viewed the world, what objects filled their homes,*” 重建几个世纪前工匠的作品，可以揭示他们如何看待世界，他们的家里有什么物件。由此可知，重建工作主要是为了了解工匠。故选 B。

【40 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第四段“*The work has also brought insights for museums, Smith says. One must know how an object was made in order to preserve it. What's more, reconstructions might be the only way to know what treasures looked like before time wore them down.*” 史密斯说，这项工作也给博物馆带来了深刻的见解。为了保存它，一个人必须知道一件物品是如何制成的。更重要的是，重建可能是唯一的方法，以了解宝藏磨损之前的样子。因此可知，博物馆要想很好保存物品，必须要知道这件物品是如何制成的，也是在强调手工技能的价值，故选 D。

【41 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段“*If we can rediscover the values of hands-on experience and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our modern insights with the handiness of our ancestors.*” 史密斯说，如果我们能重新发现实践经验和工艺的价值，我们就能将现代的最好见解与我们祖先的灵巧结合起来。由此可知本文的中心思想就在于如果科学家能把古代的手工技巧同现代的理论结合起来，就能够获得更多的成就。C 选项 *Craftsmanship Makes Better Scientists* 工艺造就了更好的科学家，符合文章主题，适合做标题，故选 C。

【点睛】标题猜测题。属于主旨大意题的一种，标题应位于文章之首，概括文章内容，点明文章主题。它

可以是单词，短语，或句子。确定文章标题，第一，标题要与主题密切相关；其次，看标题是否能概括全文内容，不能只概括短文中的某些事实或细节；第三，标题范围不应太大或太小；最后，标题应新颖，概括性强并且精炼。小题4中C选项概括文中主旨大意，与主题密切相关，故选C。

2020年江苏卷之A篇

Some important dates in China's fighting Covid-19 before May 7,2020	
Jan 20, 2020~ Feb 20,2020	Jan 23: Wuhan declared temporary outbound (向外的) traffic restrictions. Jan 24: National medical teams began to be sent to Hubei and wuhan. Jan 27: The Central Steering (指导) Group arrived in Wuhan. Feb 18: The daily number of newly cured and discharged (出院) patients exceeded that of the newly confirmed cases.
Feb 21, 2020~ Mar 17,2020	Feb 21: Most provinces and equivalent administrative units started to lower their public health emergency response level. Feb 24: The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference in Beijing. Mar 11-17: The epidemic (流行病) peak had passed in China as a whole.
Mar 18,2020 ~Apr 28,2020	Apr1: Chinese customs began NAT (核酸检测) on inbound arrivals at all points of entry. Apr 8: Wuhan lifted outbound traffic restrictions. Apr 26: The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.
Apr 29, 2020~ May 7,2020	Apr 30: The public health emergency response was lowered to Level 2 in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. May 7: The State Council released Guidelines on Conducting Covid-19 Prevention and Control on an Ongoing Basis.

56. What happened between January 20 and February 20?

A. The Central Steering Group arrived in Wuhan.

B. The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference.

C. The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.

D. Beijing lowered its emergency response level.

57. From which date were private cars allowed to go out of Wuhan?

A. January 23.

B. March 11.

C. April 8.

D. May 7.

【答案】56. A 57. C

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了2020年5月7日前，中国抗击新冠肺炎的重要日期。

56.细节理解题。根据表格中 Jan20, 2020-Feb 20, 2020 部分 Jan27: The Central Steering (指导) Group arrived in Wuhan.可知，在一月二十号到二月二十号之间，中央领导小组抵达武汉。故选 A。

57.推理判断题。根据表格中 Mar18, 2020-Apr28, 2020 部分 Apr 8: Wuhan lifted outbound traffic restrictions(4月8日:武汉取消出境交通限制)可推知，从四月八日起，私家车被允许离开武汉。故选 C。

2020 年山东卷之 B 篇

Jenifer Mauer has needed more willpower than the typical college student to pursue her goal of earning a nursing degree. That willpower bore fruit when Jennifer graduated from University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and became the first in her large family to earn a bachelor's degree.

Mauer, of Edgar, Wisconsin, grew up on a farm in a family of 10 children. Her dad worked at a job away from the farm, and her mother ran the farm with the kids. After high school, Jennifer attended a local technical college, working to pay her tuition(学费), because there was no extra money set aside for a college education. After graduation, she worked to help her sisters and brothers pay for their schooling.

Jennifer now is married and has three children of her own. She decided to go back to college to advance her career and to be able to better support her family while doing something she loves: nursing. She chose the UW-Eau Claire program at Ministry Saint Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield because she was able to pursue her four-year degree close to home. She could drive to class and be home in the evening to help with her kids. Jennifer received great support from her family as she worked to earn her degree: Her husband worked two jobs to cover the bills, and her 68-year-old mother helped take care of the children at times.

Through it all, she remained in good academic standing and graduated with honors. Jennifer sacrificed(牺牲)to achieve her goal, giving up many nights with her kids and missing important events to study. "Some nights my heart was breaking to have to pick between my kids and studying for exams or papers," she says. However, her

children have learned an important lesson witnessing their mother earn her degree. Jennifer is a first-generation graduate and an inspiration to her family-and that's pretty powerful.

4. What did Jennifer do after high school?

- A. She helped her dad with his work.
- B. She ran the family farm on her own.
- C. She supported herself through college.
- D. She taught her sisters and brothers at home.

5. Why did Jennifer choose the program at Ministry Saint Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield?

- A. To take care of her kids easily.
- B. To learn from the best nurses.
- C. To save money for her parents.
- D. To find a well-paid job there.

6. What did Jennifer sacrifice to achieve her goal?

- A. Her health.
- B. Her time with family.
- C. Her reputation.
- D. Her chance of promotion.

7. What can we learn from Jennifer's story?

- A. Time is money.
- B. Love breaks down barriers.
- C. Hard work pays off.
- D. Education is the key to success.

【答案】4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Jennifer 在家里不能提供大学教育的情况下，通过自己的努力，以及家人的帮助完成了四年学位。她的努力不仅让自己以优异的成绩毕业，还给家人，尤其是她的三个孩子树立了榜样，让他们得到了激励。

4.细节理解题。根据第二段的 After high school, Jennifer attended a local technical college, working to pay her tuition, because there was no extra money set aside for a college education.(高中毕业后, Jennifer 上了一所当地的技术学院来支付她的学费, 因为家里没有额外的钱用来支付大学教育)可知, 高中毕业后 Jennifer 通过自己挣钱来完成大学教学, 因为家里没有额外的钱。C. She supported herself through college.(她自食其力读完了大学)符合以上说法, 故选 C 项。

5.细节理解题。根据第三段的 She chose the UW-Eau Claire program at Misnistry Saint Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield because she was able to pursue her four-year degree close to home. She could drive to class and be home in the evening to help with her kids.(她选择了位于马什菲尔德的圣约瑟夫医院的 UW-Eau Claire 项目, 因为她可以在离家近的地方攻读四年的学位。她可以开车去上课, 晚上可以回家照顾孩子)可知, Jennifer 选择

位于马什菲尔德的圣约瑟夫医院的 UW-Eau Claire 项目是因为离家近, 这样便于照顾她的三个孩子。A. To take care of her kids easily.(为了方便照顾她的孩子)符合以上说法, 故选 A 项。

6.细节理解题。根据最后一段的 Jennifer sacrificed to achieve her goal, giving up many nights with her kids and missing important events to study.(Jennifer 为了实现自己的目标牺牲了很多, 她放弃了很多个和孩子待在一起的晚上, 错过了很多重要的活动)可知, 为了实现自己的目标 Jennifer 放弃了和家人待在一起的时光。B. Her time with family.(她与家人的时光)符合以上说法, 故选 B 项。

7.推理判断题。根据最后一段的 Through it all, she remind in good academic standing and graduated with honors.(虽然经历了这些, 但她一直保持着良好的学术地位, 并以优异的成绩毕业)和 However, her children have learned an important lesson witnessing their mother earn her degree. Jennifer is a first-generation graduate and an inspiration to her family-and that's the pretty powerful.(然而, 她的孩子们在见证母亲获得学位的过程中得到了重要的一课。Jennifer 是第一代毕业生, 这对她的家庭来说是一种激励--这是非常强大的。)可知, Jennifer 在艰苦的环境中通过自己的努力不仅以优异的成绩毕业, 还给孩子树立了榜样, 同时也让家人得到了激励。由此推测, 我们可以从 Jennifer 的故事中学到:努力总会有回报。C. Hard work pays off.(努力会得到回报)符合以上说法, 故选 C 项。

2020 年山东卷之 C 篇

In the mid-1990s, Tom Bissell taught English as a volunteer in Uzbekistan. He left after seven months, physically broken and having lost his mind. A few years later, still attracted to the country, he returned to Uzbekistan to write an article about the disappearance of the Aral Sea.

His visit, however, ended up involving a lot more than that. Hence this book, *Chasing the Sea: Lost Among the Ghosts of Empire in Central Asia*, which talks about a road trip from Tashkent to Karakalpakstan, where millions of lives have been destroyed by the slow drying up of the sea. It is the story of an American travelling to a strange land, and of the people he meets on his way: Rustam, his translator, a lovely 24-year-old who picked up his colorful English in California, Oleg and Natasha, his hosts in Tashkent, and a string of foreign aid workers.

This is a quick look at life in Uzbekistan, made of friendliness and warmth, but also its darker side of society. In Samarkand, Mr Bissell admires the architectural wonders, while on his way to Bukhara he gets a taste of police methods when suspected of drug dealing. In Ferghana, he attends a mountain funeral(葬礼)followed by a strange drinking party. And in Karakalpakstan, he is saddened by the dust storms, diseases and fishing boats stuck miles from the sea.

Mr Bissell skillfully organizes historical insights and cultural references, making his tale a well-rounded

picture of Uzbekistan, seen from Western eyes. His judgment and references are decidedly American, as well as his delicate stomach. As the author explains, this is neither a travel nor a history book, or even a piece of reportage. Whatever it is, the result is a fine and vivid description of the purest of Central Asian traditions.

8. What made Mr Bissell return to Uzbekistan?

- A. His friends' invitation.
- B. His interest in the country.
- C. His love for teaching.
- D. His desire to regain health.

9. What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Developing a serious mental disease.
- B. Taking a guided tour in Central Asia.
- C. Working as a volunteer in Uzbekistan.
- D. Writing an article about the Aral Sea.

10. Which of the following best describes Mr Bissell's road trip in Uzbekistan?

- A. Romantic.
- B. Eventful.
- C. Pleasant.
- D. Dangerous.

11. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To introduce a book.
- B. To explain a cultural phenomenon.
- C. To remember a writer.
- D. To recommend a travel destination.

【答案】8. B 9. D 10. B 11. A

【解析】本文是记叙文。文章讲述了 Bissell 写的《追逐大海:迷失在中亚帝国的幽灵》这本书。这本书是 Bissell 在乌兹别克斯坦做志愿者后写的，是对乌兹别克斯坦人生活的一个快速观察。

8.细节理解题。根据第一段的“A few years later, still attracted to the country, he returned to Uzbekistan to write an article about the disappearance of the Aral Sea”可知，几年后，Bissell 仍然被这个国家所吸引。他回到乌兹别克斯坦写了一篇关于咸海消失的文章。因此推断出对这个国家的兴趣让 Bissell 先生再次返回乌兹别克斯坦。故选 B。

9.词句猜测题。划线句是第二段首句，that 用来指代上文提的事情，因此推断 that 指代第一段的内容，根据第一段最后一句“A few years later, still attracted to the country, he returned to Uzbekistan to write an article about the disappearance of the Aral Sea(几年后，仍然被这个国家所吸引。他回到乌兹别克斯坦写了一篇关于咸海消失的文章)”可知，that 指代写了一篇关于死海消失的文章这件事，故选 D。

10.推理判断题。根据第三段“This is a quick look at life in Uzbekistan, made of friendliness and warmth, but also its darker side of society. In Samarkand, Mr Bissell admires the architectural wonders, while on his way to

Bukhara he gets a taste of police methods when suspected of drug dealing. In Ferghana, he attends a mountain funeral(葬礼) followed by a strange drinking party. And in Karakalpakstan, he is saddened by the dust storms, diseases and fishing boats stuck miles from the sea.”可知，在乌兹别克斯坦的旅途中，Mr Bissell 既体会到了友善和温暖，也看到了社会的黑暗面。在撒马尔罕，Mr Bissell 欣赏到了的建筑奇观。在前往布哈拉的路上，他因为被怀疑进行毒品交易，他尝到了警察的伎俩。在费尔干纳，他参加了一个山区葬礼，然后参加了一个奇怪的酒会。在卡拉卡尔帕克斯坦，他为沙尘暴、疾病和被困在数英里外的渔船而难过。由此可知，在旅途中，他经历了很多事情。结合选项，B 选项(充满事件的，多事的)可以表达此意。故选 B。

11.推理判断题。文章第一段提到书的作者的乌兹别克斯坦之行，引出他写的书，接下来三段讲述了他的书《追逐大海:迷失在中亚帝国的幽灵》的故事内容，是乌兹别克斯坦生活的一个快速观察。因此推断本文的写作目的是介绍一本书。故选 A。

2020 年天津卷之 B 篇

“They tell me that you’d like to make a statue(塑像) of me-is that correct, Miss Vinnie Ream?”

The deep, gentle voice helped calm the nervous girl. Asking a favor of the President of the United States was no casual matter, especially for a seventeen-year-old girl.

“Yes, sir,” she replied, her dark eyes meeting his. “I wouldn’t have duo ask you, but my teacher, Mr. Mills, says I am ready. I plan to make it in an admirable manner. “

President Lincoln smiled. “Painters, sculptors-they’ve all tried to make the best of this ordinary face, but I’m afraid there’s not much hope. What did you have in mind, Miss Ream? A bust(半身像)?”

Before Vinnie could say yes, the President hurried on, a shade of apology in his voice.

“Of course-I shouldn’t have asked. A full-length pose would be much too big a project for a young woman your size. “

Vinnie’s face turned red. She realized she looked like a child, with her tiny figure. “Small does not mean weak, sir,” she defended herself. “I was born in the country of Wisconsin. I’ve driven teams of horses and carried water. Making a full-length clay(粘土) figure would not exhaust my strength-and that is what I intend to do!”

The President’s eyes, brightened at her show of spirit. “Sorry, madam, I have underestimated you as I didn’t know your background.”

But his smile faded as he rubbed his beard with bony fingers, in thought. “Miss Ream,” he sighed, “I’d like to let you do it, but as you know, we are in the middle of a war. How could I possibly take the time to pose for a sculpture now? I hardly have a minute to myself.”

Vinnie glanced around and noted the size of his office. “I work quickly,” she said. Her voice was soft but confident as she pointed to the corner near the windows. “If I were to bring my clay here and work for three hours every afternoon, I could complete most of the project while you are at your desk.”

The President seemed to consider her idea seriously. He got up and shook Vinnie’s hand warmly, “I’ve heard that you are a talented young woman, and I have found you charming and intelligent as well. I cannot make my decision immediately, but you will hear from me soon.”

The very next day, Vinnie received an invitation from the President.

41. What gave Vinnie confidence to make her request of President Lincoln?

- A. Her aggressive personality.
- B. Mr. Mills’s encouraging remark.
- C. President Lincoln’s gentle voice.
- D. Her interest in a challenging job.

42. How did President Lincoln first respond to Vinnie’s request?

- A. Pleased.
- B. Thrilled.
- C. Regretful.
- D. Doubtful.

43. Vinnie confirmed her ability to make a full-length statue by highlighting _____.

- A. her experience from other projects
- B. her innocent childhood in the country
- C. the heavy labor she had done before
- D. the skill she picked up in Wisconsin

44. Vinnie wanted to choose the corner near the windows to _____.

- A. achieve effects of natural lighting
- B. keep all her tools within easy reach
- C. observe the President at a right angle
- D. avoid disturbing the president’s work

45. What message does the story convey?

- A. A strong-willed soul can reach his goal.

B. Experience helps to promote excellence.

C. Ups and downs make one strong.

D. Devotion requires enthusiasm.

【答案】41. B 42. D 43. C 44. D 45. A

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要记叙了 Vinnie Ream 向林肯总统提出给他做一个全身雕像的请求，一开始林肯总统对此表示怀疑，在 Vinnie 的不断努力争取后，最终第二天 Vinnie 收到了林肯总统的邀请。

41.细节理解题。根据第三段中的“I wouldn't have dared to ask you, but my teacher, Mr. Mills, says I am ready. I plan to make it in an admirable manner.”可知，我本来不敢问你，但我的老师 Mills 先生说准备好了。我打算用一种令人钦佩的方式来做这件事。由此可知，Mills 先生的话给了 Vinnie 向林肯总统提出要求的底气。故选 B。

42.推理判断题。根据第五段中的“Of course- I shouldn't have asked. A full-length pose would be much too big a project for a young woman your size.”可知，当然-我不应该问的。对于你这种身材的年轻女性来说，全身雕像太大了。由此可推知，林肯总统首先对 Vinnie 的请求表示怀疑。故选 D。

43.细节理解题。根据第六段中的“I've driven teams of horses and carried water. Making a full-length clay figure would not exhaust my strength-and this is what I intend to do!”可知，我赶过马队，提过水。做一个全身雕像不会耗尽我的力量-我还正想这样呢！此可知，Vinnie 通过强调她以前所做的繁重劳动，证实了她有能力制作一个全身雕像。故选 C。

44.推理判断题。根据倒数第四段中的“Miss Ream,” he sighed, “I'd like to let you do it, but as you know, we are in the middle of a war. How could I possibly take the time to pose for a sculpture now? I hardly have a minute to myself.”可知，总统提到自己没有时间摆姿势来让 Vinnie 做雕像。根据倒数第三段中的“Vinnie glanced around and noted the size of his office. “I work quickly,” she said. Her voice was soft but confident as she pointed to the corner near the windows. “If I were to bring my clay here and work for three hours every afternoon, I could complete most of the project while you are at your desk.”可知，Vinnie 环顾四周，注意到了他办公室的大小。“我干得很快，”她说。她指着靠近窗户的那个角落，声音柔和而自信。“如果我把我的粘土带到这里来，每天下午工作三个小时，我就可以在你办公的时候完成大部分的项目。”由此可推知，上文中总统提到自己没有时间摆姿势来让 Vinnie 做雕像，于是 Vinnie 想选择靠近窗户的角落，是为了避免干扰总统的工作。故选 D。

45.推理判断题。根据文章主要记叙了 Vinnie Ream 向林肯总统提出给他做一个全身雕像的请求，一开始林肯总统对此表示怀疑，在 Vinnie 的不断努力争取后，最终第二天 Vinnie 收到了林肯总统的邀请。由此可推知，这个故事表达了意志坚强的人能达到目标的思想。故选 A。

2019 年全国 I 卷之 B 篇

For Canaan Elementary's second grade in Patchogue, N.Y., today is speech day, and right now it's Chris Palaez's turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the of kid who would enjoy public speaking.

But he's, nervous. "I'm here to tell you today why you should ... should..." Chris trips on the "-ld," a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Whaley, is next to him, whispering support. "...Vote for ...me ..." Except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.

A son of immigrants, Chris started learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls(回想起) how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. "It takes a lot for any student, " Whaley explains, "especially for a student who is learning English as their new language, to feel confident enough to say, 'I don't know, but I want to know.'"

Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast(夸耀) about themselves.

"Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities," Whaley says, "is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident."

24. What made Chris nervous?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Telling a story. | B. Making a speech. |
| C. Taking a test. | D. Answering a question. |

25. What does the underlined word "stumbles" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Improper pauses. | B. Bad manners. |
| C. Spelling mistakes. | D. Silly jokes. |

26. We can infer that the purpose of Whaley's project is to _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. help students see their own strengths |
| B. assess students' public speaking skills |

C. prepare students for their future jobs

D. inspire students' love for politics

27. Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?

A. Humorous.

B. Ambitious.

C. Caring.

D. Demanding.

【语篇解读】本文属于记叙文，讲述 Thomas Whaley 为了帮助学生学英语以及树立信心专门开展了一个演讲课程。

24.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段 today is speech day 和本段最后一句 with shining dark eyes, he seems like the kind of kids who would enjoy public speaking. 以及第二段第一句 But he's nervous.可知，Chris 眼睛黑亮，似乎是那种喜欢公共演讲的孩子，但是他却很紧张，故可知 Chris 是因为做演讲紧张，故选 B。

25.A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据第二段 “I'm here to tell you today why you should...should...” Chris trips on the “-ld”, a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. 以及后文 except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well 可知, Chris 发 ld 比较困难，这对于英语不是母语的学习者来说都是一个困难，总体来说 Chris 做得出奇的好。根据前文可知，ld 发音不准，因此有些结巴，停顿得不准，故选 A。

26.A 【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast about themselves.以及最后一段 “boasting about yourself, and your best qualities,” Whaley says, “is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident.”可知，这个课程不仅仅教孩子阅读以及公共演讲，还要让孩子学会夸耀自己，而夸耀自己对于那些进入教室没有信心的学生来说很困难，故可知，Whaley 老师这么做是为了帮助学生认识自己的优势增加信心，故选 A。

27.C 【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president.和最后一段 He wants these kids to learn to boast about themselves 可知，当他有一天问学生认为自己当不了总统请举手的时候，想到了一个想法，这个课程就是帮助学生树立自己的信心，故可以看出这位老师很关心学生的成长。humorous 幽默的，ambitious 有雄心壮志的；caring 关心的；demanding 要求高的。故选 C。

2019 年全国 II 卷之 B 篇

“You can use me as a last resort(选择), and if nobody else volunteers, then I will do it.” This was an actual reply from a parent after I put out a request for volunteers for my kids lacrosse(长曲棍球)club.

I guess that there's probably some demanding work schedule, or social anxiety around stepping up to help for an unknown sport. She may just need a little persuading. So I try again and tug at the heartstrings. I mention the single parent with four kids running the show and I talk about the dad coaching a team that his kids aren't even on ... At this point the unwilling parent speaks up, "Alright. Yes, I'll do it."

I'm secretly relieved because I know there's real power in sharing volunteer responsibilities among many. The unwilling parent organizes the meal schedule, sends out emails, and collects money for end-of-season gifts. Somewhere along the way, the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team. The coach is able to focus on the kids while the other parents are relieved to be off the hook for another season. Handing out sliced oranges to bloodthirsty kids can be as exciting as watching your own kid score a goal.

Still, most of us volunteers breathe a sigh of relief when the season comes to a close. That relief is coupled with a deep understanding of why the same people keep coming back for more: Connecting to the community(社区) as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good.

In that sense, I'm pretty sure volunteering is more of a selfish act than I'd freely like to admit. However, if others benefit in the process, and I get some reward too, does it really matter where my motivation lies?

24. What can we infer about the parent from her reply in paragraph 1?

- A. She knows little about the club.
- B. She isn't good at sports.
- C. She just doesn't want to volunteer.
- D. She's unable to meet her schedule.

25. What does the underlined phrase "tug at the heartstrings" in paragraph 2 mean ?

- A. Encourage team work.
- B. Appeal to feeling.
- C. Promote good deeds.
- D. Provide advice.

26. What can we learn about the parent from paragraph 3?

- A. She gets interested in lacrosse.
- B. She is proud of her kids.
- C. She'll work for another season.
- D. She becomes a good helper.

27. Why does the author like doing volunteer work?

- A. It gives her a sense of duty.
- B. It makes her very happy.
- C. It enables her to work hard.
- D. It brings her material rewards.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文中讲述了作者成功说服了一个家长参加志愿者团队，作为一名志愿者作者发挥了自己的作用，并获得了快乐。

24.C 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第一段中的 You can use me as a last resort (选择), and if nobody else volunteers, then I will do it.可知，你可以当我是最后的候选人，如果没有其他的志愿者，那么我就做。由此可推断出，她不想做自愿者。故选 C。

25.B 【解析】词义猜测题。根据划线前句 she may just need a little persuading.和下面的一句话 I mention the single parent with four kids running the show and I talk about the dad coaching a team that his kids aren't even on ...可知，作者为了劝服这位家长，举了两个例子。故可知，划线句此处应是“煽情”之意。故选 B。

26.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中这位家长作出的贡献及 the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team 可知，她最终成为了志愿者队伍中的重要的一员，也即是说，她成了一个好帮手。故选 D。

27.B 【解析】细节理解题。题干问作者为什么喜欢做志愿者工作。根据第四最两句 Connecting to the community(社区)as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good.可知，为社区做贡献可以带来真正的快乐，参加志愿者活动活动能让人感觉快乐。故选 B。

2019 年北京卷之 B 篇

Alice Moore is a teenager entrepreneur(创业者), who in May 2015 set up her business AilieCandy. By the time she was 13, her company was worth millions of dollars with the invention of a super-sweet treat that could save kids' teeth, instead of destroying them.



It all began when Moore visited a bank with her dad. On the outing, she was offered a candy bar. However, her

dad reminded her that sugary treats were bad for her teeth. But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, "Why can't I make a healthy candy that's good for my teeth so that my parents can't say no to it?" With that in mind, Moore asked her dad if she could start her own candy company. He recommended that she do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.

With her dad's permission, she spent the next two years researching online and conducting trials to get a recipe that was both tasty and tooth-friendly. She also approached dentists to learn more about teeth cleaning. Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.

Moore then used her savings to get her business off the ground. Afterwards, she and her father secured their first business meeting with a supermarket owner, who finally agreed to sell Moore's product-CanCandy.

As CanCandy's success grows, so does Moore's credibility as a young entrepreneur. Moore is enthusiastic about the candy she created, and she's also positive about what the future might bring. She hopes that every kid can have a clean mouth and a broad smile.

Meanwhile, with her parents' help, Moore is generally able to live a normal teenage life. Although she founded her company early on in life, she wasn't driven primarily by profit. Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles. She donates 10% of AilieCandy's profits to Big Smiles. With her talent and determination, it appears that the sky could be the limit for Alice Moore.

34. How did Moore react to her dad's warning?

- A. She argued with him.
- B. She tried to find a way out.
- C. She paid no attention.
- D. She chose to consult dentists.

35. What is special about CanCandy?

- A. It is beneficial to dental health.
- B. It is free of sweeteners.
- C. It is sweeter than other candies.
- D. It is produced to a dentists' recipe.

36. What does Moore expect from her business?

- A. To earn more money.
- B. To help others find smiles.
- C. To make herself stand out.
- D. To beat other candy companies.

37. What can we learn from Alice Moore's story?

- A. Fame is a great thirst of the young.
- B. A youth is to be regarded with respect.

C. Positive thinking and action result in success.

D. Success means getting personal desires satisfied

【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Alice Moore，一个年轻有为的创业者的故事，故事告诉我们：积极的思考和行动会带来成功。

34.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段的 But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, "Why can't I make a healthy candy that's good for my teeth so that my parents can't say no to it?"及下文她想方设法最终制作出了叫 CanCandy 的糖果可知，她对父亲的警告的反应是：她试图找到一条出路。故选 B。

35.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段的 Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.可知，因此，这种糖只使用天然甜味剂，可以减少口腔细菌，因此它对牙齿有利。故选 A。

36.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段的 Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles.可知，Moor 想用她独特的才能帮助别人找到他们的笑容。故选 B。

37.C 【解析】推理判断题。文章主要讲述了 Moor 的创业故事，她之所以能成功源于面对问题和困难时，她乐观的看待问题，积极的想方设法去解决问题。因此，通过她的故事让我们懂得积极的思考和行动会带来成功。故选 C。

2019 年天津卷之 B 篇

I must have always known reading was very important because the first memories I have as a child deal with books. There was not one night that I don't remember mom reading me a storybook by my bedside. I was extremely inspired by the elegant way the words sounded.

I always wanted to know what my mom was reading. Hearing mom say, "I can't believe what's printed in the newspaper this morning," made me want to grab it out of her hands and read it myself. I wanted to be like my mom and know all of the things she knew. So I carried around a book, and each night, just to be like her, I would pretend to be reading.

This is how everyone learned to read. We would start off with sentences, then paragraphs, and then stories. It seemed an unending journey, but even as a six-year-old girl I realized that knowing how to read could open many doors. When mom said, "The C-A-N-D-Y is hidden on the top shelf," I knew where the candy was. My progress in reading raised my curiosity, and I wanted to know everything. I often found myself telling my mom to drive more slowly, so that I could read all of the road signs we passed.

Most of my reading through primary, middle and high school was factual reading. I read for knowledge, and to make A's on my tests. Occasionally, I would read a novel that was assigned, but I didn't enjoy this type of reading. I liked facts, things that are concrete. I thought anything abstract left too much room for argument.

Yet, now that I'm growing and the world I once knew as being so simple is becoming more complex, I find myself needing a way to escape. By opening a novel, I can leave behind my burdens and enter into a wonderful and mysterious world where I am now a new character. In these worlds I can become anyone. I don't have to write down what happened or what technique the author was using when he or she wrote this. I just read to relax.

We're taught to read because it's necessary for much of human understanding. Reading is a vital part of my life. Reading satisfies my desire to keep learning. And I've found that the possibilities that lie within books are limitless.

41. Why did the author want to grab the newspaper out of mom's hands?

- A. She wanted mom to read the news to her.
- B. She was anxious to know what had happened.
- C. She couldn't wait to tear the newspaper apart.
- D. She couldn't help but stop mom from reading.

42. According to Paragraph 3, the author's reading of road signs indicates _____

- A. her unique way to locate herself
- B. her eagerness to develop her reading ability
- C. her effort to remind mom to obey traffic rules
- D. her growing desire to know the world around her.

43. What was the author's view on factual reading?

- A. It would help her update test-taking skills.
- B. It would allow much room for free thinking.
- C. It would provide true and objective information.
- D. It would help shape a realistic and serious attitude to life.

44. The author takes novel reading as a way to _____.

- A. explore a fantasy land
- B. develop a passion for leaning
- C. learn about the adult community
- D. get away from a confusing world

45. What could be the best title for the passage?

A. The Magic of Reading

B. The Pleasure of Reading

C. Growing Up with Reading

D. Reading Makes a Full Man

【语篇解读】本文为夹叙夹议文，作者讲述了自己的读书经历和感悟。

41.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段主题句 I always wanted to know what my mom was reading.和 Hearing mom say ... made me want to grab it out of her hands and read it myself 可知，作者一直想知道妈妈在读什么。作者抢过妈妈读的报纸，因为作者自己迫切想看一看报纸上写的内容，故选 B。

42. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段 My progress in reading raised my curiosity, and I wanted to know everything, 可以推断出，让妈妈开车开慢一点，他能够读出所有路标，正是作者在阅读方面的进步引起了他的好奇心，想要了解周围的一切，故选 D。

43.C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段第一句 Most of my reading through primary, middle and high school was factual reading. I read for knowledge, and to make A's on my test.可知，小学和中学阶段的阅读都是事实性阅读，读书是为了获取知识，考试得 A。因此事实性阅读能够提供真实的客观的信息，故选 C。

44. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段 By opening a novel, I can leave behind my burdens and enter into a wonderful and mysterious world where I am now a new character. In these worlds I can become anyone.(打开一本小说，我可以摆脱我的负担，进入一个奇妙而神秘的世界，我现在是一个新的角色。在这个世界上，我可以成为任何人。) 可知，阅读小说可以让作者避开复杂的现实而投入到小说中的世界中去，故选 D。

45.C 【解析】主旨大意题。根据上下文可知，作者以时间顺序回忆了自己的阅读经历和感悟，伴着阅读成长，故选项 C 符合题意。

2019 年江苏卷之 D 篇

The 65-year-old Steve Goodwin was found suffering from early Alzheimer's(阿尔楚海默症). He was losing his memory.

A software engineer by profession, Steve was a keen lover of the piano, and the only musician in his family. Music was his true passion, though he had never performed outside the family.

Melissa, his daughter, felt it more than worthwhile to save his music, to which she fell asleep each night when she was young. She thought about hiring a professional pianist to work with her father.

Naomi, Melissa's best friend and a talented pianist, got to know about this and showed willingness to help.

"Why do this?" Steve wondered.

"Because she cares." Melissa said.

Steve nodded, tears in eye.

Naomi drove to the Goodwin home. She told Steve she'd love to hear him play. Steve moved to the piano and sat at the bench, hands trembling as he gently placed his fingers on the keys.

Naomi put a small recorder near the piano, Starts and stops and mistakes. Long pauses, heart sinking. But Steve pressed on, playing for the first time in his life for a stranger.

"It was beautiful." Naomi said after listening to the recording. "The music was worth saving."

Her responsibility, her privilege, would be to rescue it. The music was still in Steve Goodwin. It was bidden in rooms with doors about to be locked.

Naomi and Steve met every other week and spent hours together. He'd move his fingers clumsily on the piano, and then she'd take his place. He struggled to explain what he heard in his head. He stood by the piano, eyes closed, listening for the first time to his own work being played by someone else.

Steve and Naomi spoke in musical code lines, beats, intervals, moving from the root to end a song in a new key. Steve heard it. All of it. He just couldn't play it.

Working with Naomi did wonders for Steve. It had excited within him the belief he could write one last song. One day, Naomi received an email. Attached was a recording, a recording of loss and love, of the fight. Steve called it "Melancholy Flower".

Naomi heard multiple stops and starts, Steve struggling, searching while his wife Joni called him "honey" and encouraged him. The task was so hard, and Steve, angry and upset, said he was quitting. Joni praised him, telling her husband this could be his signature piece.

Naomi managed to figure out 16 of Steve's favorite, and most personal songs. With Naomi's help, the Goodwin family found a sound engineer to record Naomi playing Steve's songs. Joni thought that would be the end. But it wasn't.

In the months leading up to the 2016 Oregon Repertory Singers Christmas concert, Naomi told the director she had a special one in mind: "Melancholy Flower"

She told the director about her project with Steve. The director agreed to add it to the playing list. But Naomi would have to ask Steve's permission. He considered it an honor.

After the concert, Naomi told the family that Steve's music was beautiful and professional. It needed to be shared in public.

The family rented a former church in downtown Portland and scheduled a concert. By the day of the show,

more than 300 people had said they would attend.

By then, Steve was having a hard time remembering the names of some of his friends. He knew the path his life was now taking. He told his family he was at peace.

Steve arrived and sat in the front row, surrounded by his family. The house lights faded. Naomi took the stage. Her fingers. His heart.

65. Why did Melissa want to save her father's music?

- A. His music could stop his disease from worsening.
- B. She wanted to please her dying old father.
- C. His music deserved to be preserved in the family.
- D. She wanted to make her father a professional.

66. After hearing Steve's playing, Naomi _____.

- A. refused to make a comment on it
- B. was deeply impressed by his music
- C. decided to free Steve from suffering
- D. regretted offering help to her friend

67. How can the process of Steve's recording be described?

- A. It was slow but productive.
- B. It was beneficial to his health.
- C. It was tiresome for Naomi.
- D. It was vital for Naomi's career.

68. Before Steve finished "Melancholy Flower," his wife Joni _____.

- A. thought the music talent of Steve was exhausted
- B. didn't expect the damage the disease brought about
- C. didn't fully realize the value of her husband's music
- D. brought her husband's music career to perfection

69. How did Steve feel at the concert held in downtown Portland?

- A. He felt concerned about his illness.
- B. He sensed a responsibility for music.
- C. He regained his faith in music.

D. He got into a state of quiet.

70. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

A. The Kindness of Friends

B. The Power of Music

C. The Making of a Musician

D. The Value of Determination

【语篇解读】本文属于记叙文，主要讲述一个钢琴师帮助一个患老年痴呆症的老人录制音乐的故事，其录制过程比较艰苦，但是录制的音乐很成功，也让老人对音乐充满了信心。

65.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段可知，Steve 的专业软件工程，还是一个钢琴的热爱者，是家里唯一的音乐家，音乐是他真正热爱的东西，尽管没有在家以外的地方弹奏过钢琴。根据第三段 *Melissa, his daughter, felt it more than worthwhile to save his music.* 可知他的女儿 Melissa 觉得保存他的音乐很有价值，故选 C。

66.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第十段 “*it was beautiful,*” Naomi said after listening to the recording. “*the music was worth saving.*” 可知，听了录音之后 Naomi 说很美，值得保存，故可以得出 Naomi 对 Steve 的音乐印象深刻，故选 B。

67.A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第十二段 *He'd move his fingers clumsily on the piano, and then she'd take his place. He struggled to explain what he heard in his head.* 以及第十三段 *Steve and Naomi spoke in musical code: lines, beats, intervals, moving from the root to end a song in a new key. Steve heard it. All of it, he just couldn't play it.* 可知，Steve 会笨拙地把手指放在钢琴上，然后 Naomi 把手指放在他放的地方，并且 Steve 努力解释脑海里的内容，所有的这些，都是 Naomi 在弹奏，而 Steve 在听，故可知这个录制过程很慢。根据第十六段 *Naomi managed to figure out 16 of Steve's favorite, and most personal songs.* 可知作品很多。故选 A。

68.C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第十六段 *Joni thought that would be the end. But it wasn't.* 以及后文 Steve 取得的成就可知在完成 *Melancholy Flower* 之前，他的妻子还没完全意识到丈夫的音乐的真正价值，故选 C。

69.D 【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 *He knew the path his life was now taking. He told his family he was at peace.* 可知，他知道自己一生要选择的路，告诉家人他很平静，故可知，家乡的音乐会让他重新坚定了对音乐的信念，故选 D。

70.B 【解析】标题归纳题。本文主要讲述一个钢琴师帮助一个患老年痴呆症的人录制音乐的故事，其录制过程比较艰苦，但是录制的音乐很成功，也让老人对音乐充满了信心。B 项“音乐的力量”概括了全文内容，是最佳标题。故选 B。

2019 年浙江卷 A 篇

Zachariah Fike has an unusual hobby. He finds old military(军队的)medals for sale in antique stores and on

the Internet. But unlike most collectors, Zac tracks down the medals' rightful owners, and returns them.

His effort to reunite families with lost medals began with a Christmas gift from his mother, a Purple Heart with the name Corrado A. G. Piccoli, found in an antique shop. Zac knows the meaning of a Purple Heart—he earned one himself in a war as a soldier. So when his mother gave him the medal, he knew right away what he had to do.

Through the Internet, Zac tracked down Corrado's sister Adeline Rockko. But when he finally reached her, the woman flooded him with questions: "Who are you? What antique shop?" However, when she hung up, she regretted the way she had handled the call. So she called Zac back and apologized. Soon she drove to meet Zac in Watertown, N.Y. "At that point, I knew she meant business," Zac says. "To drive eight hours to come to see me."

The Piccolis grew up the children of Italian immigrants in Watertown. Corrado, a translator for the Army during WWII, was killed in action in Europe.

Before hearing from Zac, Adeline hadn't realized the medal was missing. Like many military medals, the one Zac's mother had found was a family treasure." This medal was very precious to my parents. Only on special occasions(場合) would they take it out and let us hold it in our hands," Adeline says.

As a child, Adeline couldn't understand why the medal was so significant. "But as I grew older," Adeline says, "and missed my brother more and more, I realized that was the only thing we had left." Corrado Piccoli's Purple Heart medal now hangs at the Italian American Civic Association in Watertown.

Zac recently returned another lost medal to a family in Alabama. Since he first reunited Corrado's medal, Zac says his record is now 5 for 5.

21. Where did Zac get a Purple Heart medal for himself?

- A. In the army.
- B. In an antique shop.
- C. From his mother.
- D. From Adeline Rockko.

22. What did Zac realize when Adeline drove to meet him?

- A. She was very impolite.
- B. She was serious about the medal.
- C. She suspected his honesty.
- D. She came from a wealthy family.

23. What made Adeline treasure the Purple Heart?

- A. Her parents' advice.
- B. Her knowledge of antiques.
- C. Her childhood dream.
- D. Her memory of her brother.

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。Zachariah Fike 有一个不同寻常的业余爱好：他在网上和古董店里寻找旧的军队勋章，然后将这些勋章归还它们的合法主人。文章主要叙述了他这一爱好的起源。

21.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Zac knows the meaning of a Purple Heart—he earned one himself in a war as a soldier”可知，当 Zac 还是一名士兵的时候，在一次战争中他获得了一枚 Purple Heart。故 A 选项正确。

22.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段中的“To drive eight hours to come to see me”可以推知，Adeline 为了那枚 Purple Heart 开车八个小时来见 Zac，由此可知，她对于这件事是认真地。因此，At that point, I knew she meant business 应该指的是 Zac 意识到 Adeline 对这枚勋章是认真的。故 B 选项正确。

23.D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段中的“Corrado, a translator...was killed in action in Europe”和倒数第三段中的“as I grew older...and missed my brother more and more, I realized that was the only thing we had left”这枚勋章寄托了 Adeline 对于去世的哥哥 Corrado 的回忆和思念，这是他们家留下的唯一关于哥哥的东西了。因此她很珍惜这枚勋章。故 D 选项正确。

2018 年全国卷 III 之 C 篇

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize — which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture — on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus(校园) of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves(曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.

Wang collected more than 7 million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements(元素).

Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.

Wang believes traditions should not be sealed in glass boxes at museums. "That is only evidence that traditions once existed," he said.

"Many Chinese people have a misunderstanding of traditions. They think tradition means old things from the past. In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created," he said.

"Today, many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing on Chinese traditions. Many people tend to talk about traditions without knowing what they really are," said Wang.

The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty, he said.

28. Wang's winning of the prize means that Chinese architects are _____.

- A. following the latest world trend
- B. getting international recognition
- C. working harder than ever before
- D. relying on foreign architects

29. What impressed visitors to the CAA Xiangshan campus most?

- A. Its hilly environment.
- B. Its large size.
- C. Its unique style.
- D. Its diverse functions.

30. What made Wang's architectural design a success?

- A. The mixture of different shapes.
- B. The balance of East and West.
- C. The use of popular techniques.
- D. The harmony of old and new.

31. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?

- A. Spread them to the world.
- B. Preserve them at museums.

C. Teach them in universities.

D. Recreate them in practice.

【文章大意】本文为一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了中国建筑设计师王澍在其作品中融合中国传统建筑文化，获得了建筑界的诺贝尔奖——普利策奖，这让中国建筑现在得到了国际认可。

28.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第二段的内容可知，王澍获得 2012 年普利策奖，而普利策奖相当于建筑界的诺贝尔奖，他是第一个获此奖的中国人，故推知中国建筑现在得到了国际认可。故 B 项正确。

29.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第四段对 CAA 校园的描述可知，它的设计风格独特，与大多数中国大学的校园很不同，许多游客感对复杂的建筑空间和丰富的建筑类型感到吃惊，故 C 正确。

30.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第六段 1995 年普利策奖的获得者 Tadao Ando 的评语可知，王澍设计的成功之处是把中国传统元素融入现代设计，并保持两者的和谐，故 D 正确。

31.D 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章最后一段和倒数第三段中 In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created 可知，传统的研究要与实践相结合，在实践中进行再创造，否则就会是人工的和空的，故 D 正确。

2018年北京卷之A篇

My First Marathon (马拉松)

A month before my first marathon, one of my ankles was injured and this meant not running for two weeks, leaving me only two weeks to train. Yet, I was determined to go ahead.

I remember back to my 7th year in school. In my first P.E. class, the teacher required us to run laps and then hit a softball. I didn't do either well. He later informed me that I was "not athletic".

The idea that I was "not athletic" stuck with me for years. When I started running in my 30s, I realized running was a battle against myself, not about competition or whether or not I was athletic. It was all about the battle against my own body and mind. A test of wills!

The night before my marathon, I dreamt that I couldn't even find the finish line. I woke up sweating and nervous, but ready to prove something to myself.

Shortly after crossing the start line, my shoe laces(鞋带) became untied. So I stopped to readjust. Not the start I wanted!

At mile 3, I passed a sign: "GO FOR IT, RUNNERS!"

By mile 17, I became out of breath and the once injured ankle hurt badly. Despite the pain, I stayed the course walking a bit and then running again.

By mile 21, I was starving!

As I approached mile 23, I could see my wife waving a sign. She is my biggest fan. She never minded the alarm clock sounding at 4 a.m. or questioned my expenses on running.

I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I got a medal. In fact, I got the same medal as the one that the guy who came in first place had.

Determined to be myself, move forward, free of shame and worldly labels(世俗标签), I can now call myself a "marathon winner" .

36. A month before the marathon, the author _____.

- A. was well trained
- B. felt scared
- C. made up his mind to run
- D. lost hope

37. Why did the author mention the P.E. class in his 7th year?

- A. To acknowledge the support of his teacher.
- B. To amuse the readers with a funny story.
- C. To show he was not talented in sports.
- D. To share a precious memory.

38. How was the author's first marathon?

- A. He made it.
- B. He quit halfway.
- C. He got the first prize.
- D. He walked to the end.

39. What does the story mainly tell us?

- A. A man owes his success to his family support.
- B. A winner is one with a great effort of will.
- C. Failure is the mother of success.
- D. One is never too old to learn.

【文章大意】本文为一篇记叙文。讲述了自己第一次跑马拉松，凭借自己的意志力成功跑完全程的励志故事。

36.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段最后一句 Yet, I was determined to go ahead. 可知，马拉松赛前一个月尽管作者脚踝受伤使得训练时间缩短，但作者仍下定决心参赛。故选 C。

37.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段 I didn't do either well. He later informed me that I was "not athletic" 可知，作者提到 7 年级的事情是为了证明自己真的没有运动天赋。故选 C。

38.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第 10 段 I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I

got a medal. In fact, I got the same medal as the one that the guy who came in first place had. 可知，作者坚持到了最后，而且得到了一块奖牌，虽然不是第一名，由此可见他成功地跑完了马拉松。故选 A。

39.B 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知，作者在讲述自己跑马拉松的经历，再根据最后一段 **Determined to be myself, move forward, free of shame and worldly labels(世俗标签), I can now call myself a " marathon winner "** . 可知，作者成功跑完马拉松源于自己的意志。故选 B。

2018 年天津卷之 B 篇

When I was 17, I read a magazine article about a museum called the McNay, once the home of a watercolorist named Marian McNay. She had requested the community to **turn** it into a museum upon her death. On a sunny Saturday, Sally and I drove over to the museum. She asked, "Do you have the address? ""No, but I'll recognize it, there was a picture in the magazine. "

"Oh, stop. There it is!"

The museum was free. We entered, excited. A group of people sitting in the hall stopped talking and stared at us.

"May I help you?" a man asked. "No, "I said. "We're fine." Tour guides got on my nerves. What if they talked a long time about a painting you weren't that interested in? Sally had gone upstairs. The people in the hall seemed very nosy(爱窥探的), keeping their eyes on me with curiosity. What was their problem? I saw some nice sculptures in one room. Suddenly I sensed a man standing behind me. "Where do you think you are? " he asked. I turned sharply. "The McNay Art Museum!" He smiled, shaking his head. "Sorry, the McNay is on New Braunfels Street." "What's this place?" I asked, still confused. "Well, it's our home." My heart jolted(震颤). I raced to the staircase and called out, "Sally! Come down immediately! "

"There's some really good stuff(艺术作品) up there." She stepped down, looking confused. I pushed her toward the front door, waving at the family, saying, "Sorry, please forgive us, you have a really nice place." Outside, when I told Sally what happened, she covered her mouth, laughing. She couldn't believe how long they let us look around without saying anything.

The real McNay was splendid, but we felt nervous the whole time we were there. Van Gogh, Picasso. This time, we stayed together, in case anything else unusual happened.

Thirty years later, a woman approached me in a public place. "Excuse me, did you ever enter a residence, long ago, thinking it was the McNay Museum? "

"Yes. But how do you know? We never told anyone. "

"That was my home. I was a teenager sitting in the hall. Before you came over, I never realized what a beautiful place I lived in. I never felt lucky before. You thought it was a museum. My feelings about my home changed after that. I've always wanted to thank you."

41. What do we know about Marian McNay?

- A. She was a painter.
- B. She was a community leader.
- C. She was a museum director.
- D. She was a journalist.

42. Why did the author refuse the help from the man in the house?

- A. She disliked people who were nosy.
- B. She felt nervous when talking to strangers.
- C. She knew more about art than the man.
- D. She mistook him for a tour guide.

43. How did the author feel about being stared at by the people in the hall?

- A. Puzzled.
- B. Concerned.
- C. Frightened.
- D. Delighted.

44. Why did the author describe the real McNay museum in just a few words?

- A. The real museum lacked enough artwork to interest her.
- B. She was too upset to spend much time at the real museum.
- C. The McNay was disappointing compared with the house.
- D. The event happening in the house was more significant.

45. What could we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. People should have good taste to enjoy life.
- B. People should spend more time with their family.
- C. People tend to be blind to the beauty around them.
- D. People tend to educate teenagers at a museum.

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章作者和朋友原想参观 McNay 博物馆，到了之后参观的时候，发现很多人奇怪的看着她，最后才发现自己误将一个私人住宅当成 McNay 博物馆。30 年后，一位女士认出误撞入自己住宅的作者，指出正是因为作者的误撞入才让她意识到自己住的地方有多么美丽。

41.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段 When I was 17, I read a magazine article about a museum called

the McNay, once the home of a watercolorist named Marian McNay.可知, Marian McNay 是一名水彩画家。故选 A。

42.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第四段"May I help you?" a man asked. "No," I said. "We're fine." Tour guides got on my nerves.可知, 导游令作者心烦, 作者误认为屋子里的男人是位导游。故选 D。

43.A 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第四段 The people in the hall seemed very nosy(爱窥探的), keeping their eyes on me with curiosity. What was their problem? (大厅的人看起来都非常爱窥探的, 眼睛不停的好奇的看着我。他们有什么问题?) 可以推断出, 作者当时感到困惑不解。故选 A。

44.D 【解析】推理判断题。根据全文可知, 作者着墨点主要在叙述参观误当成 McNay 博物馆的私人住宅上, 故这才是文章的重心, 所以将真正的 McNay 博物馆叙述一带而过。故选 D。

45.C 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 Before you came over, I never realized what a beautiful place I lived in.可知, 在作者未造访她家之前, 这位女士从未意识到自己住的地方多么美丽, 从而可以推断出, 人们往往对周围的美而不见。故选 C。

2018 年浙江卷之 A 篇

In 1812, the year Charles Dickens was born, there were 66 novels published in Britain. People had been writing novels for a century—most experts date the first novel to *Robinson Crusoe* in 1719—but nobody wanted to do it professionally. The steam-powered printing press was still in its early stages; the literacy (识字) rate in England was under 50%. Many works of fiction appeared without the names of the authors, often with something like "By a lady." Novels, for the most part, were looked upon as silly, immoral or just plain bad.

In 1870, when Dickens died, the world mourned him as its first professional writer and publisher, famous and beloved, who had led an explosion in both the publication of novels and their readership and whose characters — from *Oliver Twist* to *Tiny Tim*— were held up as moral touchstones. Today Dickens' greatness is unchallenged. Removing him from the pantheon (名人堂) of English literature would make about as much sense as the Louvre selling off the *Mona Lisa*.

How did Dickens get to the top? For all the feelings readers attach to stories, literature is a numbers game, and the test of time is extremely difficult to pass. Some 60,000 novels were published during the Victorian age, from 1837 to 1901; today a casual reader might be able to name a half-dozen of them. It's partly true that Dickens' style of writing attracted audiences from all walks of life. It's partly that his writings rode a wave of social, political and scientific progress. But it's also that he rewrote the culture of literature and put himself at the center. No one will ever know what mix of talent, ambition, energy and luck made Dickens such a distinguished writer. But as the

200th anniversary of his birth approaches, it is possible — and important for our own culture—to understand how he made himself a lasting one.

21. Which of the following best describes British novels in the 18th century?

- A. They were difficult to understand.
- B. They were popular among the rich.
- C. They were seen as nearly worthless.
- D. They were written mostly by women.

22. Dickens is compared with the *Mona Lisa* in the text to stress_____.

- A. his reputation in France
- B. his interest in modern art
- C. his success in publication
- D. his importance in literature

23. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To remember a great writer.
- B. To introduce an English novel.
- C. To encourage studies on culture.
- D. To promote values of the Victorian age.

【文章大意】本文一篇记叙文。主要介绍了 Charles Dickens 在英国小说方面的重要贡献和深远影响。在他 200 年诞辰之际，让我们永远记住这位对文学艺术做出重大贡献的小说家。

21.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段对当时情况的描写 nobody wanted to do it professionally. The steam-powered printing press was still in its early stages; the literacy (识字) rate in England was under 50%. Many works of fiction appeared without the names of the authors... Novels, for the most part, were looked upon as silly, immoral, or just plain bad.印刷技术落后，人们识字率低，作品上没有作者名字，小说被认为是愚蠢的不正常的，毫无价值可言。故选 C。

22.D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段 Dickens' greatness is unchallenged.和列举的 Charles Dickens 小说的影响可知，把他和 Mona Lisa 相比是为了说明 Charles Dickens 在英国小说方面的重要性和 Mona Lisa 在绘画方面的重要性是一样的，故选 D。

23.A 【解析】写作意图题。根据文中对 Charles Dickens 及其作品在英国小说史上重要性的描写，和文章最后 But as the 200th anniversary of his birth approaches, it is possible — and important for our own

culture—to understand how he made himself a lasting one.可知本文是写于 Charles Dickens 诞辰 200 周年前夕，由此可知作者写本文是为了纪念这位伟大的作家。故选 A。

2018 年江苏卷之 C 篇

If you want to disturb the car industry, you'd better have a few billion dollars: Mom-and-pop carmakers are unlikely to beat the biggest car companies. But in agriculture, small farmers can get the best of the major players. By connecting directly with customers, and by responding quickly to changes in the markets as well as in the ecosystems(生态系统), small farmers can keep one step ahead of the big guys. As the co-founder of the National Young Farmers Coalition (NYFC, 美国青年农会) and a family farmer myself. I have a front-row seat to the innovations among small farmers that are transforming the industry.

For example, take the Quick Cut Greens Harvester, a tool developed just a couple of years ago by a young farmer, Jonathan Dysinger, in Tennessee, with a small loan from a local Slow Money group. It enables small-scale farmers to harvest 175 pounds of green vegetables per hour—a huge improvement over harvesting just a few dozen pounds by hand—suddenly making it possible for the little guys to compete with large farms of California. Before the tool came out, small farmers couldn't touch the price per pound offered by California farms. But now, with the combination of a better price point and a generally fresher product, they can stay in business.

The sustainable success of small farmers, though, won't happen without fundamental changes to the industry. One crucial factor is secure access to land. Competition from investors, developers, and established large farmers makes owning one's own land unattainable for many new farmers.

From 2004 to 2013, agricultural land values doubled, and they continue to rise in many regions.

Another challenge for more than a million of the most qualified farm workers and managers is a non-existent path to citizenship — the greatest barrier to building a farm of their own. With farmers over the age of 65 outnumbering(多于) farmers younger than 35 by six to one, and with two-thirds of the nation's farmland in need of a new farmer, we must clear the path for talented people willing to grow the nation's food.

There are solutions that could light a path toward a more sustainable and fair farm economy, but farmers can't clumsily put them together before us. We at the NYFC need broad support as we urge Congress to increase farmland conservation, as we push for immigration reform, and as we seek policies that will ensure the success of a diverse and ambitious next generation of farms from all backgrounds. With a new farm bill to be debated in Congress, consumers must take a stand with young farmers.

61. The author mentions car industry at the beginning of the passage to introduce _____ .

- A. the progress made in car industry
- B. a special feature of agriculture
- C. a trend of development in agriculture
- D. the importance of investing in car industry

62. What does the author want to illustrate with the example in paragraph 2?

- A. Loans to small local farmers are necessary.
- B. Technology is vital for agricultural development.
- C. Competition between small and big farms is fierce
- D. Small farmers may gain some advantages over big ones.

63. What is the difficulty for those new famers?

- A. To gain more financial aid.
- B. To hire good farm managers.
- C. To have fans of their own.
- D. To win old farmers' support.

64. What should farmers do for a more sustainable and fair farm economy?

- A. Seek support beyond NYFC.
- B. Expand farmland conservation.
- C. Become members of NYFC.
- D. Invest more to improve technology.

【文章大意】文章一篇记叙文。主要阐述了美国的小农场主所持有的优势，同时也分析了目前美国农业所面临的问题，比如美国农业目前很多人不愿意卖地，且 60 岁以上的农民数目远远高出年轻农民。

61.B 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第一段 If you want to disturb the car industry, you'd better have a few billion dollars: Mom-and-pop carmakers are unlikely to beat the biggest car companies. But in agriculture, small farmers can get the best of the major players. 提到汽车行业，小型汽车制造商不太可能打败最大的汽车公司。然而农业就不一样了，小农场也能成为主导可知，作者开篇提到汽车行业，目的是引起下文，说明了农业特色，故选 B 项。

62.D 【解析】推理判断题。文章第二段是通过事例来证明第一段“...small farmers can keep one step ahead of the big guys.”小农场也可能会超过大型农场可知，小农场也可能比大农场先占领先机，故选 D 项。

63.C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段“Competition from investors, developers, and established large farmers

makes owning one's own land unattainable for many new farmers.”来自投资者、开发商和老牌大农场主的竞争使得许多新农民无法拥有自己的土地可知，对于新型的农民来说要拥有自己的土地，即自己的农场还是困难重重的，故选 C 项。

64.A【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段“We at the NYFC need broad support as we urge Congress to increase farmland conservation, as we push for immigration reform, and as we seek policies that will ensure the success of a diverse and ambitious next generation of farmers from all backgrounds. With a new farm bill to be debated in Congress, consumers must take a stand with young farmers.”可知，除了在敦促国会增加耕地保护的同时，在推动移民改革的同时，在寻求确保不同背景、雄心勃勃的下一代农民成功的政策时，农民应该为一个更可持续、更公平的农业经济寻求更多的支持，故选 A 项。

